

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

13TH YEAR. NO. 207.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1898.

TWO CENTS

INSULT TO M'KINLEY.

Spanish Minister Writes an Offensive Letter.

CALLS HIM A LOW POLITICIAN.

For Less Cause, the British Minister Was Sent Home During Cleveland's First Administration—Full Text of the Letter Sent to Madrid.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, has written a letter, in which he attacks President McKinley, Don Jose Canalejas, editor of the *Meraldo* of Madrid, and an unofficial agent of Spain, who came to this country, and then went to Cuba to treat with the rebels.

For merely presuming to advise a pretended Americanized Englishman how to vote in the presidential election of 1888, Lord Sackville-West, the British



SENOR DUPUY DE LOME.

The Spanish Minister Called the President a Low Politician.

minister, was given his walking papers by President Cleveland.

Senor de Lome's letter follows:

"Legation de Espana, Washington.

Excmo Senor Don Jose Canalejas:

"My Distinguished and Dear Friend—You need not apologize for not having written to me. I also ought to have written to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work and nous sommes quittes.

"The situation here remains unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the colonial cabinet will be appointed, and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be immaculate.

"Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road, the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this government. The exiles will return one by one, and when they return will come walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradually return. Neither of these had the courage to leave en masse, and they will not have the courage to thus return.

"The message has undeceived the insurgents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of congress, but I consider it bad.

"Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler it shows at once what McKinley is—weak and entering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and stand well with the jingoes of his party.

"Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you that without a military success nothing would be accomplished there, and that without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the government, at least by part of the public opinion.

"I do not believe you pay enough attention to the role of England. Nearly all that newspaper canaille which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time they are correspondents of the American newspapers, they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews in London. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind the only object of England is that the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better would that further remove what is threaten-

ing her—although that will never happen.

"It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the senators and others in opposition to the junta, and to win over exiles. There goes Amblarad. I believe he comes too deeply taken up with little political matters, and there must be something very great or we shall lose.

"Adela returns your salutation, and we wish you in the new year to be a messenger of peace and take this New Year's present to poor Spain.

"Always your attentive friend and servant, who kisses your hands.

"ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME."

Horatio L. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban junta, says the letter was stolen in Madrid, by a man who risked his life to get it.

HOT SHOTS FOR CUBA.

Senators Allen, Cannon and Mason Introduce Strong Resolutions in the Senate. Mason Recites Spanish Atrocities in a Long Preamble—Determined on Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Certain senators evidently intend to force action on Cuba, as is evidenced by the introduction of some red-hot resolutions:

Mr. Allen (Neb.) said, in presenting a Cuban amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, that since the opening of hostilities in Cuba more than 50,000 pacificos had died of starvation, or of disease directly traceable to insufficient food or lack of proper sanitary conditions. He said that he had been informed that it was the custom of the Spanish government to herd them together. He expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would act promptly upon the amendment, so that the senate could have an opportunity to vote upon it.

The amendment says: That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

M. Allen said that he desired to have the amendment made a part of the diplomatic bill, so that the house of representatives might have an opportunity to vote upon the proposition and not be stifled by the committee on foreign affairs of that body or by other influences. Mr. Cannon (Utah) then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The people of the republic of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent; and

Whereas, The continuance of the barbarous warfare of Spain, in her attempt to subjugate the patriots of that republic is in violation of the law of humanity, is a menace to the freedom and progress of the people of the Western hemisphere, and is full justification for a demand by the government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuban and Cuban waters and shall leave that republic and her people to their enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; therefore be it,

Resolved, By the senate, that the president of the United States is urged to notify the kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba on or before the 4th day of March, 1898, the government of the United States will on that date recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and will within 90 days thereafter assert the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Senator Mason (Ills.) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The war between Spain and the insurgents of Cuba has continued until all Christendom is shocked by its barbarities, pretended autonomy has been offered by Spain and refused by the Cubans in arms. The Spaniard, as a war measure, burned the homes and drove the women and children (since known as concentrados) into fortified towns, where some of them have been starved, others have been murdered and women and children have been debauched and treated beyond the power of language to describe. Daughters of insurgent soldiers have been sold into houses of infamy, and boys of tender years have been shot as spies under the form of civilized war. American citizens have been driven into towns and refused an opportunity to work and left to starve, as a part of the Spanish war measure, until we were compelled to take, by appropriating funds of the people of the United States, large sums of money to feed and clothe our citizens and to return them to our country, and now the Spanish war measure of concentration has continued so far that the concentrados are unfed and starving, naked and filthy, inasmuch that disease and death is among them and has spread into our own country.

Hundreds of thousands have perished in this way and by this means. The unholy work of extermination goes on, the slaughter of innocents and non-combatants on the flag of truce has been abandoned and extermination or independence of the insurgents must be the final outcome. The people of the United States are sending money, food and clothing to Cuba to aid the dying Cubans, which ought to be furnished by Spain, for the reason that the concentrados are the legitimate wards of Spain, having been put in their present starving condition as a Spanish war measure and would so would devolve upon Spain and would be regarded by every civilized nation in the world. Under the present charity seeking of the administration of the United States disposed citizens of the United States cannot contribute money, medicine, food or clothing to the insurgents in the field or hospital, and should any attempt be made to do so it would be captured and

prevented by order of the United States. All parties declared before the last election in favor of the independence of Cuba and the Republican party emphasized its opinion as follows: (Here Senator Mason quoted the Cuban plank of the Republican national convention.)

The people of the United States do not seek to acquire title to Cuba, nor do they seek to gain advantage in any way directly or indirectly of any nation by reason of this barbarism called war. They do not complain of our loss of trade with Cuba and have patiently borne the assault on the health of the people by the filth of Spanish rule in Cuba. They seek no redress for loss of business or health or money. They have patiently waited, not wishing (even indirectly) to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stench on our very borders has passed endurance and the barbarous situation in Cuba has become a stain upon our continent and a blot upon our Christian civilization. The people of the United States, demanding no personal profit, having no fear and seeking no favor, clear and conscientious as to the justice of our position, do in the presence of the civilized nations of the world and in the name of justice and liberty, demand that the so-called war in Cuba must cease.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby requested to notify Spain and the insurgents of Cuba that the war (so-called) must at once cease and be discontinued and that the United States of America hereby declare and will maintain peace on the island of Cuba.

De Lome Denies the Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—When a copy of Canalejas' letter was shown to Minister De Lome he promptly pronounced it a forgery.

NOVELIST ZOLA MOBBED.

The Court Again Prevents Witnesses From Answering Questions.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—M. Casimir-Perier, former president of France, was a witness in the Zola trial, and he created a commotion by declining to swear to tell the truth. "It is my duty not to tell it," he said to the court.

Upon being assured that the law compelled him to take the oath the ex-president submitted. The questions of Zola's lawyer were mostly ruled out.

A letter was read from Major Count Esterhazy, in which he refused to testify and Zola's counsel insisted that he should be brought into court by force. The court decided that Mercier, former minister of war, and Colonel Paty du Clam should be summoned and that the cases of other witnesses alleged to be ill should be investigated.

Madame Dreyfus was the first witness. When asked under what circumstances Colonel Paty du Clam had informed her of her husband's arrest, the court refused to permit the question. Zola thereupon protested, but the judge was firm.

M. De Castro, a banker, was examined. He declared he recognized the identity of the handwriting of Major Esterhazy and that of the writer of the Bordereau. The witness revealed this discovery to Mathieu Dreyfus, and, he added, he had since received a number of threatening letters.

M. Scheurer-Kestner was also examined.

Zola was jostled by a mob after the trial, and it looked as if he and his friends, who were defending him, would be lynched for a time. The police finally rescued him.

A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob of people, who hustled him to the St. Michael bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were reinforced in the nick of time and saved him.

METHODIST LAYMEN APPEAL

Want Equal Representation in General Conference—Many Bishops Favor It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate today contains an appeal which is signed by a large number of laymen and is to be sent to every minister of the Methodist church throughout the world, for equal representation in the general conference.

The paper also prints opinions from Bishops Bowman, Merrill, Foss, Hurst, Ninde, Vincent, Fowler, Goodsell, Mallalien and Cranston favoring equal lay representation.

Bishop Walden says the ministers will grant it, when convinced that the highest interests of the church will be promoted.

CHINESE PORTS TO BE FREE.

Salisbury Announces Satisfactory Assurances From Russia and Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In reply to a criticism of the queen's speech by Lord Kimberley in the house of lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said, in regard to the proposed Chinese loan, that: "It is true that we suggested as one of the conditions the opening of Ta Lien Wan as a treaty port. China made some objections and finally, as compromise, I, on the 17th ult., suggested that the matter be left in abeyance until the railway reached Ta Lien Wan, when it should be opened as a treaty port. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, replied the next day that China accepted this, and since then I have heard nothing to the contrary. The old question of the loan is still the subject of negotiation."

His lordship added: "I have received spontaneous assurances from the Russian government that any port they open in China will be open to free commerce."

Germany had given a similar assurance regarding the territory in her possession.

LIFT OHIO'S CAPITOL.

Chicagoan Proposes to Raise the Massive Pile.

A BILL WILL BE INTRODUCED.

Sheeler Says He Will Screw Up the Immense Limestone Building and Put a Story Under It For \$300,000—Will Make Other Improvements.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—H. Sheeler of Chicago has made a proposition to lift the massive capitol of Ohio and place another story under the structure. Mr. Sheeler says he will accomplish this remarkable feat for \$300,000, and Senator Miller of Licking county has promised to introduce a bill to provide the funds for the undertaking. The present capitol is inadequate for the needs of the various state departments, and the previous legislature provided for the remodeling of the structure.

Plans have been adopted to this end, but the great expense that would be entailed has aroused opposition to the plans. The Ohio capitol, built of native limestone, is one of the most massive buildings in the country and covers more than two acres. It is estimated there are many hundred thousand tons of stone in the structure. Mr. Sheeler proposes to raise this immense structure without disturbing a single occupant of the building.

He would cut off the building at the base and raise it with screws. This work alone would require a forest of timber, thousands of screws and the labor of 1,000 men for three weeks. The entire work of completing the structure would occupy about three months. Mr. Sheeler's plans propose remodeling the dome and putting in elevators and all modern conveniences.

These bills passed in the senate: Senator Kohlen, giving probate judges discretionary power in the matter of requiring bonds from trustees of estates.

Senator Finck, quieting the title to church property.

These bills were introduced in the senate:

Senator Wolcott, making it a misdemeanor to shoot or trap carrier pigeons.

Senator Wolcott, providing that justices of the peace have no jurisdiction outside the township in which elected.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Swingle, exempting domestic manufacturers of vinegar from pure food tests.

Mr. Smith (Delaware), doubling the dog taxes, fixing the penalty for failure to list at from \$10 to \$20.

Mr. Bramley, to repeal the Garfield corrupt practice act.

These resolutions were introduced in the house:

House joint resolution by Mr. Smith (Delaware), to print 10,000 extra copies of the county local option bill. Adopted.

House joint resolution by Mr. Bramley, providing that no contracts can be made for convict labor for longer than six months during the pending bills; to abolish convict labor. Adopted.

House resolution by Mr. McGlinchey, increasing the membership of committee to investigate convict contract labor from five to eight. Adopted.

House joint resolution by Mr. MacBroom, to submit a constitutional amendment to amend section 13, relating to levying taxes. Went over.

These bills passed in the house:

House bill by Mr. Love, providing that fines collected from fertilizer companies shall be turned over to the board of agriculture to be used in enforcing the law against fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

Senate bill by Mr. Lutz, providing that boards of equalization cannot increase the appraisal of realty without sending a notice to the owners by registered letter.

House bill by Mr. Love, fixing a penalty for exposing for sale any commercial fertilizer without a printed analysis.

PRESIDENT SENT REPRESENTATIVES.

Prominent People at the Funeral of Joseph P. Smith.

URBANA, O., Feb. 9.—The funeral of Joseph P. Smith took place from the family residence in this city.

President McKinley sent word that he would be unable to attend. He sent, however, as his representatives, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, controller of the currency; Hon. J. K. Richards, solicitor general; Hon. Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, and Hon. Thomas Crider, third assistant secretary of state. In addition to the above, many personal friends from Washington and men prominent in political affairs from all parts of the state were present in large numbers.

The services, which were marked with extreme simplicity, were conducted by Rev. Dr. J. F. Marlay, presiding elder of the Springfield district of the Methodist church.

The remains were placed in a private vault.

Lost Factory and Life.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 9.—Alfred Bradley,

vice president of the Bradley Cordage and Twine company, whose factory was destroyed by fire, has died from heart disease, brought on by the excitement.

OPPOSED ANNEXATION.

Senator Pettigrew Gives Reasons For His Objections to the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) was the only speaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the senate. He asserted that the area capable of sugar cultivation amounted to fully 500,000 acres and said that as the land was very productive there was no doubt that all the sugar necessary to supply the demands of the United States could be produced in Hawaii. He declared that Americans could never labor in the tropical islands and most of the work would be done by Japs.

He held that a fleet would be necessary for the protection of the islands if we should own them, and if hostilities should be begun against this country with our fleet at Honolulu we should be in an awkward predicament. He then undertook to show that many of our warships do not carry sufficient coal to bring them from Honolulu to San Francisco under forced draught, while others only carry a little more than enough for that purpose.

If the islands should be in the possession of a hostile power we would be perfectly secure from an attack from that source for the same reason. "It is as absurd," exclaimed the senator, "to talk of defending San Francisco from Hawaii, as it is to talk of defending New York from Ireland, for the distance is about the same."

REPORTED IN ALDRICH'S FAVOR.

An Alabama Contested Election Case Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house has entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case from the Fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the Republican contestant on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by the Democratic minority.

Mr. Plowman's plurality on the face of the returns was 2,967. The majority revised the figures so as to give Aldrich a plurality of 342. Two speeches were made on each side, by Messrs. Taylor (O.) and Mann (Ills.) and by Messrs. Fox (Miss.) and Settle (Ky.) for the minority.

GERMANY REALIZES HER MISTAKE.

Admitting Fresh Fruit Freely, but Plants Are Barred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is intimated that the German authorities are beginning to believe that they have acted with undue precipitation in the enforcement of the decrees excluding American fruits, and it is said that a disposition has been shown to attribute the severity of the action taken to the excessive zeal of subordinate officers stationed at the principal ports and on the frontier.

Ambassador White has cabled the state department that the present importation of live plants was absolutely prohibited, but that fresh fruit not infected was being admitted freely.

LIKE THE GULDENSUPPE MURDER.

Body of a Man Cut to Pieces Found in the East River.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The mutilated body of a man, without a stitch of clothing on it, has been found in the East river. Half of the head was missing, the right leg was cut off at the hip, the left leg was cut off at the knee and both arms were gone, having been cut off close to the shoulder.

The police believe that another murder mystery of a similar character to the recent Guldensuppe case has been unearthed by this discovery. The man had apparently been strangled to death, stabbed with some sharp instrument, thought to be a stiletto, and then cut to pieces.

VON DER AHE RELEASED.

A Writ Secured From the United States Court and Bail Given.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Chris Von der Ahe, who was kidnapped from his home, St. Louis, and brought to the Allegheny county jail on a bail piece issued by his bondsman, W. A. Nimick, arrived in the city last night.

He was released at the jail by a writ from the United States court, bail being furnished.

SHE SECURED HIS FREEDOM.

A Mexican Marries a Kansas Woman, Who Got Him Pardon.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—Presciana L. Corpio, whose late father, Presciana L. Corpio, was a millionaire and ex-postmaster general of Mexico, has been married here by Judge Ebert to Mattie Y. Peebles, of Dispatch, Kan., a widow and former matron of the Kansas state penitentiary.

The bride had secured Corpio's pardon after he had served six years in the Kansas state penitentiary under an assumed name for the murder of a Wichita man.

Occupied by British Troops.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 9.—The British troops have occupied Beregonon and Eashoro, in the Borgu country.

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M. Scheurer-Kestner was also examined.

Zola was jostled by a mob after the trial, and it looked as if he and his friends, who were defending him, would be lynched for a time. The police finally rescued him.

A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob of people, who hustled him to the St. Michael bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were reinforced in the nick of time and saved him.

METHODIST LAYMEN APPEAL

Want Equal Representation in General Conference—Many Bishops Favor It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate today contains an appeal which is signed by a large number of laymen and is to be sent to every minister of the Methodist church throughout the world, for equal representation in the general conference.

The paper also prints opinions from Bishops Bowman, Merrill, Foss, Hurst, Ninde, Vincent, Fowler, Goodsell, Mallen and Cranston favoring equal lay representation.

Bishop Walden says the ministers will grant it, when convinced that the highest interests of the church will be promoted.

CHINESE PORTS TO BE FREE.

Salisbury Announces Satisfactory Assurances From Russia and Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In reply to a criticism of the queen's speech by Lord Kimberley in the house of lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said, in regard to the proposed Chinese loan, that: "It is true that we suggested as one of the conditions the opening of Ta Lien Wan as a treaty port. China made some objections and finally, as compromise, I, on the 17th ult., suggested that the matter be left in abeyance until the railway reached Ta Lien Wan, when it should be opened as a treaty port. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, replied the next day that China accepted this, and since then I have heard nothing to the contrary. The old question of the loan is still the subject of negotiation."

His lordship added: "I have received spontaneous assurances from the Russian government that any port they open in China will be open to free commerce."

Germany had given a similar assurance regarding the territory in her possession.

LIFT OHIO'S CAPITOL.

Chicagoan Proposes to Raise the Massive Pile.

A BILL WILL BE INTRODUCED.

Sheeler Says He Will Screw Up the Immense Limestone Building and Put a Story Under It For \$300,000—Will Make Other Improvements.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—H. Sheeler of Chicago has made a proposition to lift the massive capitol of Ohio and place another story under the structure. Mr. Sheeler says he will accomplish this remarkable feat for \$300,000, and Senator Miller of Licking county has promised to introduce a bill to provide the funds for the undertaking. The present capitol is inadequate for the needs of the various state departments, and the previous legislature provided for the remodeling of the structure.

Plans have been adopted to this end, but the great expense that would be entailed has aroused opposition to the plans. The Ohio capitol, built of native limestone, is one of the most massive buildings in the country and covers more than two acres. It is estimated there are many hundred thousand tons of stone in the structure. Mr. Sheeler proposes to raise this immense structure without disturbing a single occupant of the building.

He would cut off the building at the base and raise it with screws. This work alone would require a forest of timber, thousands of screws and the labor of 1,000 men for three weeks. The entire work of completing the structure would occupy about three months. Mr. Sheeler's plans propose remodeling the dome and putting in elevators and all modern conveniences.

These bills passed in the senate:

Senator Kohlen, giving probate judges discretionary power in the matter of requiring bonds from trustees of estates.

Senator Finck, quieting the title to church property.

These bills were introduced in the senate:

Senator Wolcott, making it a misdemeanor to shoot or trap carrier pigeons.

Senator Wolcott, providing that justices of the peace have no jurisdiction outside the township in which elected.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Swingle, exempting domestic manufacturers of vinegar from pure food tests.

Mr. Smith (Delaware), doubling the dog taxes, fixing the penalty for failure to list at from \$10 to \$20.

Mr. Bramley, to repeal the Garfield corrupt practice act.

These resolutions were introduced in the house:

House joint resolution by Mr. Smith (Delaware), to print 10,000 extra copies of the county local option bill. Adopted.

House joint resolution by Mr. Bramley, providing that no contracts can be made for convict labor for longer than six months during the pending bills; to abolish convict labor. Adopted.

House resolution by Mr. McGlinchey, increasing the membership of committee to investigate convict contract labor from five to eight. Adopted.

House joint resolution by Mr. MacBroom, to submit a constitutional amendment to amend section 13, relating to levying taxes. Went over.

These bills passed in the house:

House bill by Mr. Love, providing that fines collected from fertilizer companies shall be turned over to the board of agriculture to be used in enforcing the law against fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

Senate bill by Mr. Lutz, providing that boards of equalization cannot increase the appraisement of realty without sending a notice to the owners by registered letter.

House bill by Mr. Love, fixing a penalty for exposing for sale any commercial fertilizer without a printed analysis.

PRESIDENT SENT REPRESENTATIVES.

Prominent People at the Funeral of Joseph P. Smith.

URBANA, O., Feb. 9.—The funeral of Joseph P. Smith took place from the family residence in this city.

President McKinley sent word that he would be unable to attend. He sent, however, as his representatives, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, controller of the currency; Hon. J. K. Richards, solicitor general; Hon. Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, and Hon. Thomas Crider, third assistant secretary of state. In addition to the above, many personal friends from Washington and men prominent in political affairs from all parts of the state were present in large numbers.

The services, which were marked with extreme simplicity, were conducted by Rev. Dr. J. F. Marlay, presiding elder of the Springfield district of the Methodist church.

The remains were placed in a private vault.

Lost Factory and Life.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 9.—Alfred Bradley,

vice president of the Stacey Cordage and Twine company, whose factory was destroyed by fire, has died from heart disease, brought on by the excitement.

OPPOSED ANNEXATION.

Senator Pettigrew Gives Reasons For His Objections to the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) was the only speaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the senate. He asserted that the area capable of sugar cultivation amounted to fully 500,000 acres and said that as the land was very productive there was no doubt that all the sugar necessary to supply the demands of the United States could be produced in Hawaii. He declared that Americans could never labor in the tropical islands and most of the work would be done by Japs.

He held that a fleet would be necessary for the protection of the islands if we should own them, and if hostilities should be begun against this country with our fleet at Honolulu we should be in an awkward predicament. He then undertook to show that many of our warships do not carry sufficient coal to bring them from Honolulu to San Francisco under forced draught, while others only carry a little more than enough for that purpose.

If the islands should be in the possession of a hostile power we would be perfectly secure from an attack from that source for the same reason. "It is as absurd," exclaimed the senator, "to talk of defending San Francisco from Hawaii, as it is to talk of defending New York from Ireland, for the distance is about the same."

REPORTED IN ALDRICH'S FAVOR.

An Alabama Contested Election Case Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house has entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case from the Fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the Republican contestant on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by the Democratic minority.

Mr. Plowman's plurality on the face of the returns was 2,967. The majority revised the figures so as to give Aldrich a plurality of 342. Two speeches were made on each side, by Messrs. Taylor (O.) and Mann (Ills.) and by Messrs. Fox (Miss.) and Settle (Ky.) for the minority.

GERMANY REALIZES HER MISTAKE.

Admitting Fresh Fruit Freely, but Plants Are Barred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is intimated that the German authorities are beginning to believe that they have acted with undue precipitation in the enforcement of the decrees excluding American fruits, and it is said that a disposition has been shown to attribute the severity of the action taken to the excessive zeal of subordinate officers stationed at the principal ports and on the frontier.

Ambassador White has cabled the state department that the present importation of live plants was absolutely prohibited, but that fresh fruit not infected was being admitted freely.

LIKE THE GULDENSUPPE MURDER.

Body of a Man Cut to Pieces Found in the East River.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The mutilated body of a man, without a stitch of clothing on it, has been found in the East river. Half of the head was missing, the right leg was cut off at the hip, the left leg was cut off at the knee and both arms were gone, having been cut off close to the shoulder.

The police believe that another murder mystery of a similar character to the recent Guldensuppe case has been unearthed by this discovery. The man had apparently been strangled to death, stabbed with some sharp instrument, thought to be a stiletto, and then cut to pieces.

VON DER AHE RELEASED.

A Writ Secured From the United States Court and Bail Given.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Chris Von der Ahe, who was kidnapped from his home, St. Louis, and brought to the Allegheny county jail on a bail piece issued by his bondsman, W. A. Nimick, arrived in the city last night.

He was released at the jail by a writ from the United States court, bail being furnished.

SHE SECURED HIS FREEDOM.

A Mexican Marries a Kansas Woman, Who Got Him Pardoned.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—Prescitiana L. Corpio, whose late father, Prescitiana Corpio, was a millionaire and ex-postmaster general of Mexico, has been married here by Judge Ebert to Mattie Y. Peebles, of Dispatch, Kan., a widow and former matron of the Kansas state penitentiary.

The bride had secured Corpio's pardon after he had served six years in the Kansas state penitentiary under an assumed name for the murder of a Wichita man.

Occupied by British Troops.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 9.—The British troops have occupied Beregoun and Bashoro, in the Borgu country.

CRIPPS WILL MANAGE

The Plant of the Wellsville Porcelain Company.

WORK WILL START AT ONCE

And It Will Be Rushed In Order That the Pottery May Be Ready For Operation July 1—Some Slight Changes In the Plans.

S. J. Cripps was yesterday elected vice president and manager of the Wellsville Porcelain company. He has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Members of the company have for some time been looking for a manager, and the position was offered to Mr. Cripps several days ago but he did not decide to accept until yesterday. A meeting of the directors was held in Pittsburgh and the matter was quickly settled.

Mr. Cripps will have charge of the business of the company, and will let all contracts for the plant as well as superintend the construction of the buildings. Being conversant with the needs of factories of this kind he has recommended several changes in the plans. The contracts will be given out at once, and work commenced as soon as possible. It is his purpose to have the plant in operation July 1.

Mr. Cripps was long identified with the Sebring Pottery company, and knows well the details of the business. No better man could have been chosen for the position, and the company was fortunate in its selection.

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY.

Here is a Golden Opportunity For the Ladies.

In consequence of making a change in business, and going into partnership with one of the most prominent and artistic milliners in the state of Ohio, I find it necessary to take stock and dispose of many goods now on hand, and in so doing shall pay no attention to original cost, but shall give to the ladies of this section such desirable bargains as cannot fail in delighting and profiting patrons. Trimmed hats and bonnets at almost your own price. Fancy ribbons, feathers, wings and general novelties; in fact everything in the millinery line. First come best served.

MRS. J. C. ALLISON,
200 Market street.

INVITED PATRIOTIC ORDERS

To Attend the Lincoln Day Exercises at Central Building.

Superintendent Rayman last evening formally invited the patriotic orders of the city to attend the Lincoln day exercises at the Central building.

Invitations were sent to the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief corps, Junior Mechanics and American Mechanics to attend the exercises. The day will be observed in the primary department in the morning, and in the afternoon in the high and grammar schools.

Paid the Penalty.

It is related that a young man of this city became involved in a row with a Pittsburg woman at a questionable resort in that city the other day, and was arrested, leaving a forfeit with the magistrate for his appearance.

The Prophet Is Ill.

His many friends in this city will be sorry to learn that D. J. Smith is ill at his home in St. Clair township.

The gentleman contracted a severe cold which affected his lungs so as to confine him to his room.

Looking For Business.

F. W. Van Dusen, agent of the Frisco line in Pittsburg, was in the city a short time today, the guest of Agent Adam Hill. No special business was connected with his visit, and he left on the noon train.

On the River.

The river was rising slowly this morning, and the marks at the wharf at noon registered 6 feet.

The Ben Hur and Urania were due up today, but at a late hour they had not arrived.

Attended a Funeral.

Major G. Newman, of Washington street, and Mrs. Bent Knowles were in Toronto today attending the funeral of Mrs. Charles Aiken, who died there recently from the effects of typhoid fever.

Came to a Good Town.

The household effects of L. Winters were at the depot today, coming from Steubenville.

Bright and spicy—the News Review.

PRINCETON'S SILENT JEHUS.

Their Ingenuity In Getting Around a Local Ecclesiastical Ordinance.

"As I stopped to change cars at Princeton, Ind.," said a gentleman who has just arrived in the city from Kentucky, "I was greatly puzzled at the sight which met my eyes. Though my home is near Princeton, I had never been in the town before and I had no personal knowledge of the people who lived there. There was great silence at the railway station, and, though many persons were moving about, no one uttered a word. 'Is it a town of deaf mutes?' I said to myself.

"But presently my eyes were blinded by many small mirrors, as it seemed to me, casting a dozen shadows in my eyes from the hands of as many burly negroes. It seemed no matter of fun to them to cast these shadows. They were grimacing, contorting their faces and twisting their fingers in a manner strange to see. 'No deaf mutes, but lunatics,' I said to myself, and I began to look for some safe means of exit. But these dumb, grimacing creatures were on all sides of the platform and as I advanced one way or the other those at that point lunged toward me and I saw I was a prisoner.

"It was a frightful feeling for a few moments, and then a rational explanation of the scene was made. Conquering my timidity, I went boldly to one of the biggest of the black men, and, seizing him by the shoulder, I said, as a hypnotist might say, 'What do you mean by casting shadows in my eyes?' The man caught me by the coat sleeve and whispered in my ear: 'I'll tell you, boss, but I has to whisper, 'cause we ain't allowed to talk. You has to come to me. I can't come and git you. They won't let us stand on the platform.'

"Then I found out that these silent men had once been the vociferative, shouting hackmen who make themselves so omnipresent on the platform stations of most small towns. The good people of Princeton determined to live in peace and quiet, and, by act of the city council, they prohibited the hackmen from using their voices. But even this did not abate the nuisance. The hackmen would run up to the train and almost carry away their patrons by force. So the city council passed a law forbidding them to stand on the platform. Deprived of speech and power of locomotion, these hackmen had a happy thought. Each one bought a bright tin plate and had the name of his hotel embossed on the plate in raised letters. So they all stand there, waving their tin plates and never uttering a sound."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE CARE OF PEARLS.

Even a Drop of Lemonade Is Sufficient to Ruin Their Appearance.

American girls are fond of pearls and have no superstitious fears that they mean "tears." It may not be known to the possessors of these gems that pearls are regarded as "well" or "ill" from a jeweler's point of view. Like human beings, they require fresh air to be kept alive. In other words, they must be worn and not remain too long in a closed case. Judges of pearls can tell by looking at them whether the gem is "lucido" (clear and healthy), or whether it is beginning to be an invalid. Experts talk of pearls "dying," they sometimes becoming discolored and turning black.

A black pearl may be a handsome stone, but it has not the evanescent rainbow suggestions to be seen in a milky or rosy pearl. Italian women, who know a great deal about pearls, wear their necklaces and "ropes" constantly. This gives them the light and air required by the mysterious formations, and yet they are not exposed to the chances of discoloration by being touched with acid.

It is easier to keep pearls in fair condition when they are set in a lagoon or in necklaces. It is hard to care for them in a finger ring. One must be careful to remove them not only in washing the hands, but they should never be worn when there is likelihood of being touched by food or drink.

About a month ago the owner of a beautiful pink pearl worn in a finger ring was alarmed to find the stone was darkening and becoming covered with an opaque dark crust. She took it to her jeweler, who pronounced it a case of "scale." He told her the delicate substance had been in contact with some acid, and as she insisted this had not happened he reminded her that a drop of lemonade would be sufficient to do the mischief. She then remembered drinking lemonade while the ring was on her ungloved hand.

The only remedy for scale is a removal of a whole layer of the pearl. This is an excessively delicate business, which should be done by an expert workman, and never undertaken by apprentice hands. It is a costly business and reduces the size and value of the pearl that must undergo the operation.—Philadelphia Record.

A Man of Poor Judgment.

Gordon—So you think that Bently is a man of poor judgment. How did you happen to come to that conclusion?

Titcomb—I asked him to lend me \$10 the other day.

Gordon—And because he refused you question his judgment?

Titcomb—Oh, no. He let me have it.—Boston Transcript.

MYSTERY OF THE SEA

STORY OF A GHOSTLY MESSENGER IN A GREEN SOUTHWESTER.

How Captain Benner Came Very Near Being Put In Irons by His Crew For Changing the Ship's Course—The Four Shipwrecked Men In a Boat.

At a dinner in Creole lodgings, in Jamaica, some three years ago, the conversation turned upon the subject of ghosts and apparitions. A person present quoted the words of Professor Proctor, "There may be some means of communication, under special conditions, between mind and mind at a distance, though no one may be able to explain how such communication is brought about." One of the guests present made a reference to a tale of a mysterious apparition at sea, adding:

"If you ever meet Captain Blank of the Blank line, ask him to tell the story. The incidents happened to a relative of his. He can tell them better than I and will vouch for their truth."

A few days ago Captain Blank was found on board his steamer. He is not only a skillful seaman and navigator, but also a very courteous gentleman. Although about to sail, he took time to tell the following:

In the early thirties Captain Benner, granduncle of the narrator, commanded the brig Mohawk of New York, then engaged in the West Indian trade. After leaving St. Thomas, her last port of call on one voyage, the brig was steering a northwesterly course, homeward bound, beating up under short canvas against high winds and heavy seas following in the wake of a hurricane which had traversed the tropics five or six days before. Her captain, who had been some hours on deck, went below at midnight after directing the first officer, who was on watch, to keep the course then steered and to call him in case of any change for the worse in the weather. He lay down upon a sofa in the main cabin, but, as the brig's bell struck twice, became conscious of the figure of a man, wearing a green sou'wester, standing beside him in the dim light of the cabin lamp. Then he heard the words:

"Change your course to sou'west, captain."

Captain Benner got up and went on deck, where he found that the weather had moderated and that the brig was carrying more sail and making better headway. He asked the mate on duty why he had sent down to call him, to which that officer replied that he had not done so. The captain, fancying that he had been dreaming, went back to the cabin, but was disturbed soon again by a second visit from the man in the green sou'wester, who repeated his previous order and vanished up the companionway. The captain, now thoroughly aroused, jumped up and pursued the retreating figure, but saw no one until he met the mate on watch, who insisted that he had not sent any messenger below.

Mystified and perplexed, Captain Benner returned to the cabin, only to see his singular visitor reappear, to hear him repeat the order to change the course to sou'west, with the warning, "If you do not, it will soon be too late," and to see him disappear as before.

Although a cool headed seaman, fairly proof against superstitions, the captain was nevertheless deeply impressed by these happenings and determined to see what meaning was hidden in the order of his midnight visitor. Going on deck, he gave the necessary orders for the change in the ship's course to south-west. The officers of the brig were not only surprised but also indignant at this sudden and to them unreasonable change of course. The new course brought the vessel at a right angle to her proper direction and if persisted in would strand her on the coast of Santo Domingo. Meanwhile the weather had moderated still more, additional sail had been got upon the vessel, and she was being driven still farther from her destination.

Her impatient officers had finally determined to seize their captain and put him in irons, when, soon after day-break, the lookout forward reported some object dead ahead. As the vessel kept on it was made out to be a ship's boat. As it ranged abeam it was seen to contain four men lying under its thwart, one of whom wore a green sou'wester. The Mohawk was promptly hove to, a boat lowered, and the castaways taken in. The castaways proved to be the captain and three men, the only survivors of the crew of a vessel which had gone down in the hurricane, and they had been drifting helplessly without food for five or six days. The green sou'wester was the property of the rescued captain. A few days later, when he had recovered sufficiently to be able to leave his berth, he was sitting one day in the main cabin of the brig with Captain Benner. He suddenly asked his host whether he believed in dreams.

"Since I have been here," he continued, "I have been thinking how familiar this cabin looks. I think that I have been here before. In the night before you picked me up I dreamed that I came to you here in this cabin and told you to change your course to sou'west. The first time you took no notice of me, and I came the second time, in vain, but the third time you changed your

course, and I woke to find your ship alongside of us."

Then Captain Benner, who had noticed the resemblance of the speaker to his mysterious visitor, told his own story of that night.

Captain Blank could not recall the name of the wrecked vessel, but said that all the facts were confirmed by the logbook of the Mohawk, even to the detail of the intention of the officers of the brig to put their commander in irons. The story is an oft repeated one in Captain Blank's family and is well known in the locality from which he hails.—New York Sun.

Miles of Hair.

Few women consider that they carry some 40 or 50 miles of hair on their head. The fair haired may even have to dress 70 miles of threads of gold every morning.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	335	337	339	341	359
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	15:45	11:30	14:30	11:00	17:30
Rochester	6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:17
Beaver	6:45	2:20	5:30	11:55	8:24
Vanport	6:50	2:25	5:35	11:59	8:29
Industry	7:00	2:35	5:45	12:10	8:41
Cooks Ferry	7:05	2:40	5:50	12:15	8:46
Smiths Ferry	7:11	2:46	5:56	12:20	8:54
East Liverpool	7:20	2:49	6:04	12:30	9:05
Wellsville	7:33	3:00	6:26	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	7:42	3:05	6:35	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:09	6:39	12:50	
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:15	6:45	12:55	
Hammondsville	8:00	3:23	6:53	1:03	
Irondale	8:04	3:27	6:57	1:06	
Salineville	8:19	3:38	7:12	1:27	
Bayard	8:57	4:10	7:50	1:59	
Alliance	10:05	4:58	8:58	2:35	
Ravenna	10:40	5:05	9:30	2:40	
Hudson	11:02	5:25	9:50	2:50	
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	10:50	3:30	
Wellsville	7:47	3:10	6:55	12:55	11:02
Wellsville Shop	7:52	3:15	7:00	1:00	11:07
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:20	7:05	1:05	11:10
Port Homer	8:03	3:26	7:10	1:09	11:16
Empire	8:10	3:33	7:17	1:17	11:21
Elliottsville	8:17	3:40	7:24	1:24	11:28
Toronto	8:21	3:44	7:28	1:28	11:32
Costonia	8:28	3:51	7:35	1:35	11:45
Steubenville	8:44	4:07	7:49	1:51	11:45
Mingo Je	8:51	4:10	7:53	1:55	11:53
Brilliant	8:58	4:20	8:00	2:04	12:01
Rush Run	9:07	4:32	8:09	2:14	12:10
Portland	9:14	4:39	8:15	2:20	12:16
Yorkville	9:19	4:45	8:20	2:27	12:21
Martins Ferry	9:32	5:02	8:37	2:52	12:37
Bridgeport	9:40	5:10	8:45	3:00	12:45
Bellaire	9:50	5:20	8:45	3:10	12:45
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Eastward.	340	336	338	360	45
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Bellaire	14:45	9:00	14:45	11:00	12:45
Bridgeport	4:53	9:09	4:54	11:10	12:53
Martins Ferry	5:01	9:15	5:02	11:16	1:05
Yorkville	5:05	9:28	5:06	11:28	1:17
Portland	5:15	9:38	5:16	11:38	1:27
Rush Run	5:20	9:43	5:21	11:43	1:30
Brilliant	5:28	9:41	5:29	11:41	1:42
Mingo Je	5:35	9:48	5:36	11:48	1:49
Steubenville	5:44	9:56	5:45	11:58	1:40
Costonia	5:54	9:56	5:55	12:00	1:45
Toronto	6:07	10:19	6:08	12:20	1:50
Elliottsville	6:13	10:30	6:14	12:30	1:59
Empire	6:13	10:30	6:14	12:30	2:07
Port Homer	6:20	10:33	6:21	12:37	2:14
Yellow Creek	6:26	10:40	6:27	12:44	2:21
Wellsville Shop	6:31	10:45	6:32	12:49	2:26
Wellsville	6:35	10:50	6:36	12:45	2:30
Wellsville	7:42	3:10	7:43	3:05	
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:15	7:47	3:10	
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:20	7:53	3:15	
Hammondsville	8:00	3:28	8:01	3:23	
Irondale	8:04	3:32	8:05	3:27	
Salineville	8:19	3:43	8:20	3:38	
Bayard	8:57	4:10	8:58	4:05	
Alliance	10:05	4:58	10:06	4:53	
Ravenna	10:40	5:05	10:41	5:00	
Hudson	11:02	5:25	11:03	5:20	
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	12:11	6:20	
Wellsville	6:45	11:00	6:46	10:55	3:50
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Cooks Ferry	7:20	11:25	7:21	11:28	4:26
Industry	7:25	11:31	7:26	11:34	4:33
Vanport	7:40	11:45	7:41	11:48	4:43
Beaver	7:50	11:50	7:51	11:58	4:50
Rochester	8:00	12:00	8:01	12:08	5:00
Pittsburgh	8:50	12:40	8:51	12:50	5:40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 11-23-97-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

WANTED.

WANTED—CANNASSERS, LADIES OR gentlemen wishing steady employment and good pay, call on or address H. C. Shaffer, Room 8, First National Bank building.

FOR TRAINED NURSE WITH BEST Hospital experience call upon Miss Cooper, 149 May street. Reference given.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—LOT 30x100, FOUR ROOMED house and stable, situated in Hellana. Price \$800. Apply to J. P. Hanlon, 315 Lincoln Avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms, in splendid location. For full particulars, apply at this office. References required and insisted upon.

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HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

CRIPPS WILL MANAGE

The Plant of the Wellsville Porcelain Company.

WORK WILL START AT ONCE

And It Will Be Rushed In Order That the Pottery May Be Ready For Operation July 1—Some Slight Changes In the Plans.

S. J. Cripps was yesterday elected vice president and manager of the Wellsville Porcelain company. He has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Members of the company have for some time been looking for a manager, and the position was offered to Mr. Cripps several days ago but he did not decide to accept until yesterday. A meeting of the directors was held in Pittsburgh and the matter was quickly settled.

Mr. Cripps will have charge of the business of the company, and will let all contracts for the plant as well as superintend the construction of the buildings. Being conversant with the needs of factories of this kind he has recommended several changes in the plans. The contracts will be given out at once, and work commenced as soon as possible. It is his purpose to have the plant in operation July 1.

Mr. Cripps was long identified with the Sebring Pottery company, and knows well the details of the business. No better man could have been chosen for the position, and the company was fortunate in its selection.

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY.

Here is a Golden Opportunity For the Ladies.

In consequence of making a change in business, and going into partnership with one of the most prominent and artistic milliners in the state of Ohio, I find it necessary to take stock and dispose of many goods now on hand, and in so doing shall pay no attention to original cost, but shall give to the ladies of this section such desirable bargains as cannot fail in delighting and profiting patrons. Trimmed hats and bonnets at almost your own price. Fancy ribbons, feathers, wings and general novelties; in fact everything in the millinery line. First come best served.

Mrs. J. C. Allison,
200 Market street.

INVITED PATRIOTIC ORDERS

To Attend the Lincoln Day Exercises at Central Building.

Superintendent Rayman last evening formally invited the patriotic orders of the city to attend the Lincoln day exercises at the Central building.

Invitations were sent to the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief corps, Junior Mechanics and American Mechanics to attend the exercises. The day will be observed in the primary department in the morning, and in the afternoon in the high and grammar schools.

Paid the Penalty.

It is related that a young man of this city became involved in a row with a Pittsburgh woman at a questionable resort in that city the other day, and was arrested, leaving a forfeit with the magistrate for his appearance.

The Prophet Is Ill.

His many friends in this city will be sorry to learn that D. J. Smith is ill at his home in St. Clair township.

The gentleman contracted a severe cold which affected his lungs so as to confine him to his room.

Looking For Business.

F. W. Van Dusen, agent of the Frisco line in Pittsburgh, was in the city a short time today, the guest of Agent Adam Hill. No special business was connected with his visit, and he left on the noon train.

On the River.

The river was rising slowly this morning, and the marks at the wharf at noon registered 6 feet.

The Ben Hur and Urania were due up today, but at a late hour they had not arrived.

Attended a Funeral.

Major G. Newman, of Washington street, and Mrs. Bent Knowles were in Toronto today attending the funeral of Mrs. Charles Aiken, who died there recently from the effects of typhoid fever.

Came to a Good Town.

The household effects of L. Winters were at the depot today, coming from Steubenville.

Bright and spicy—the News Review.

PRINCETON'S SILENT JEHUS.

Their Ingenuity In Getting Around a Local Hoosier Ordinance.

"As I stopped to change cars at Princeton, Ind.," said a gentleman who has just arrived in the city from Kentucky, "I was greatly puzzled at the sight which met my eyes. Though my home is near Princeton, I had never been in the town before and I had no personal knowledge of the people who lived there. There was great silence at the railway station, and, though many persons were moving about, no one uttered a word. 'Is it a town of deaf mutes?' I said to myself.

"But presently my eyes were blinded by many small mirrors, as it seemed to me, casting a dozen shadows in my eyes from the hands of as many burly negroes. It seemed no matter of fun to them to cast these shadows. They were grimacing, contorting their faces and twisting their fingers in a manner strange to see. 'No deaf mutes, but lunatics,' I said to myself, and I began to look for some safe means of exit. But these dumb, grimacing creatures were on all sides of the platform and as I advanced one way or the other those at that point lunged toward me and I saw I was a prisoner.

"It was a frightful feeling for a few moments, and then a rational explanation of the scene was made. Conquering my timidity, I went boldly to one of the biggest of the black men, and, seizing him by the shoulder, I said, as a hypnotist might say, 'What do you mean by casting shadows in my eyes?' The man caught me by the coat sleeve and whispered in my ear: 'I'll tell you, boss, but I has to whisper, 'cause we ain't allowed to talk. You has to come to me. I can't come and git you. They won't let us stand on the platform.'

"Then I found out that these silent men had once been the vociferative, shouting hackmen who make themselves so omnipresent on the platform stations of most small towns. The good people of Princeton determined to live in peace and quiet, and, by act of the city council, they prohibited the hackmen from using their voices. But even this did not abate the nuisance. The hackmen would run up to the train and almost carry away their patrons by force. So the city council passed a law forbidding them to stand on the platform. Deprived of speech and power of locomotion, these hackmen had a happy thought. Each one bought a bright tin plate and had the name of his hotel embossed on the plate in raised letters. So they all stand there, waving their tin plates and never uttering a sound."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE CARE OF PEARLS.

Even a Drop of Lemonade Is Sufficient to Ruin Their Appearance.

American girls are fond of pearls and have no superstitious fears that they mean "tears." It may not be known to the possessors of these gems that pearls are regarded as "well" or "ill" from a jeweler's point of view. Like human beings, they require fresh air to be kept alive. In other words, they must be worn and not remain too long in a closed case. Judges of pearls can tell by looking at them whether the gem is "lucido" (clear and healthy), or whether it is beginning to be an invalid. Experts talk of pearls "dying," they sometimes becoming discolored and turning black.

A black pearl may be a handsome stone, but it has not the evanescent rainbow suggestions to be seen in a milky or rosy pearl. Italian women, who know a great deal about pearls, wear their necklaces and "ropes" constantly. This gives them the light and air required by the mysterious formations, and yet they are not exposed to the chances of discoloration by being touched with acid.

It is easier to keep pearls in fair condition when they are set in a lacepin or in necklaces. It is hard to care for them in a finger ring. One must be careful to remove them not only in washing the hands, but they should never be worn when there is likelihood of being touched by food or drink.

About a month ago the owner of a beautiful pink pearl worn in a finger ring was alarmed to find the stone was darkening and becoming covered with an opaque dark crust. She took it to her jeweler, who pronounced it a case of "scale." He told her the delicate substance had been in contact with some acid, and as she insisted this had not happened he reminded her that a drop of lemonade would be sufficient to do the mischief. She then remembered drinking lemonade while the ring was on her ungloved hand.

The only remedy for scale is a removal of a whole layer of the pearl. This is an excessively delicate business, which should be done by an expert workman, and never undertaken by apprentice hands. It is a costly business and reduces the size and value of the pearl that must undergo the operation.—Philadelphia Record.

A Man of Poor Judgment.

Gordon—So you think that Bently is a man of poor judgment. How did you happen to come to that conclusion?

Titcomb—I asked him to lend me \$10 the other day.

Gordon—And because he refused you question his judgment?

Titcomb—Oh, no. He let me have it.

—Boston Transcript.

MYSTERY OF THE SEA

STORY OF A GHOSTLY MESSENGER IN A GREEN SOUTHWESTER.

How Captain Benner Came Very Near Being Put In Irons by His Crew For Changing the Ship's Course—The Four Shipwrecked Men in a Boat.

At a dinner in Creole lodgings, in Jamaica, some three years ago, the conversation turned upon the subject of ghosts and apparitions. A person present quoted the words of Professor Proctor, "There may be some means of communication, under special conditions, between mind and mind at a distance, though no one may be able to explain how such communication is brought about." One of the guests present made a reference to a tale of a mysterious apparition at sea, adding:

"If you ever meet Captain Blank of the Blank line, ask him to tell the story. The incidents happened to a relative of his. He can tell them better than I and will vouch for their truth."

A few days ago Captain Blank was found on board his steamer. He is not only a skillful seaman and navigator, but also a very courteous gentleman. Although about to sail, he took time to tell the following:

In the early thirties Captain Benner, granduncle of the narrator, commanded the brig Mohawk of New York, then engaged in the West Indian trade. After leaving St. Thomas, her last port of call on one voyage, the brig was steering a northwesterly course, homeward bound, beating up under short canvas against high winds and heavy seas following in the wake of a hurricane which had traversed the tropics five or six days before. Her captain, who had been some hours on deck, went below at midnight after directing the first officer, who was on watch, to keep the course then steered and to call him in case of any change for the worse in the weather. He lay down upon a sofa in the main cabin, but, as the brig's bell struck twice, became conscious of the figure of a man, wearing a green sou'wester, standing beside him in the dim light of the cabin lamp. Then he heard the words:

"Change your course to sou'west, captain."

Captain Benner got up and went on deck, where he found that the weather had moderated and that the brig was carrying more sail and making better headway. He asked the mate on duty why he had sent down to call him, to which that officer replied that he had not done so. The captain, fancying that he had been dreaming, went back to the cabin, but was disturbed soon again by a second visit from the man in the green sou'wester, who repeated his previous order and vanished up the companionway. The captain, now thoroughly aroused, jumped up and pursued the retreating figure, but saw no one until he met the mate on watch, who insisted that he had not sent any messenger below.

Mystified and perplexed, Captain Benner returned to the cabin, only to see his singular visitor reappear, to hear him repeat the order to change the course to sou'west, with the warning, "If you do not, it will soon be too late," and to see him disappear as before.

Although a cool headed seaman, fairly proof against superstitions, the captain was nevertheless deeply impressed by these happenings and determined to see what meaning was hidden in the order of his midnight visitor. Going on deck, he gave the necessary orders for the change in the ship's course to south-west. The officers of the brig were not only surprised but also indignant at this sudden and to them unreasonable change of course. The new course brought the vessel at a right angle to her proper direction and if persisted in would strand her on the coast of Santo Domingo. Meanwhile the weather had moderated still more, additional sail had been got upon the vessel, and she was being driven still farther from her destination.

Her impatient officers had finally determined to seize their captain and put him in irons, when, soon after day-break, the lookout forward reported some object dead ahead. As the vessel kept on it was made out to be a ship's boat. As it ranged abeam it was seen to contain four men lying under its thwart, one of whom wore a green sou'wester. The Mohawk was promptly hove to, a boat lowered, and the castaways taken in. The castaways proved to be the captain and three men, the only survivors of the crew of a vessel which had gone down in the hurricane, and they had been drifting helplessly without food for five or six days. The green sou'wester was the property of the rescued captain. A few days later, when he had recovered sufficiently to be able to leave his berth, he was sitting one day in the main cabin of the brig with Captain Benner. He suddenly asked his host whether he believed in dreams.

"Since I have been here," he continued, "I have been thinking how familiar this cabin looks. I think that I have been here before. In the night before you picked me up I dreamed that I came to you here in this cabin and told you to change your course to sou'west. The first time you took no notice of me, and I came the second time, in vain, but the third time you changed your

course, and I woke to find your ship alongside of us."

Then Captain Benner, who had noticed the resemblance of the speaker to his mysterious visitor, told his own story of that night.

Captain Blank could not recall the name of the wrecked vessel, but said that all the facts were confirmed by the logbook of the Mohawk, even to the detail of the intention of the officers of the brig to put their commander in irons. The story is an oft repeated one in Captain Blank's family and is well known in the locality from which he hails.—New York Sun.

Miles of Hair.

Few women consider that they carry some 40 or 50 miles of hair on their head. The fair haired may even have to dress 70 miles of threads of gold every morning.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.		3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	lv.	15:45	1:30	14:30	1:10	47:30
Rochester		6:40	2:15	5:25	1:10	8:17
Beaver		6:45	2:20	5:31	1:15	8:24
Vanport		7:00		5:37	1:20	8:29
Industry		7:00		5:50	1:10	8:41
Cooks Ferry		7:03		5:55	1:20	8:45
Smiths Ferry		7:11	2:40	6:04	1:22	8:54
East Liverpool		7:20	2:49	6:14	1:30	9:05
Wellsville	ar	7:33	3:00	6:28	1:42	9:15
Wellsville		7:42	3:05			12:45
Wellsville Shop		7:46				12:50
Yellow Creek		8:00				1:25
Hammondsville		8:05				1:30
Ironton		8:04	3:22			1:06
Salineville		8:19	3:38			1:27
Bayard		8:57	4:10			2:05
Alliance	{	9:30	4:33			2:30
Ravenna		10:05	4:59			3:00
Hudson		11:02	5:25			3:30
Cleveland	ar	12:10	6:25			4:30
Wellsville		7:47	3:10	6:55	1:58	11:02
Wellsville Shop	lv.	7:52	3:15	6:58	5:59	11:05
Yellow Creek		7:57	3:18	7:04	6:05	11:10
Pott Homer		8:03	3:23	7:09	6:10	
Empire		8:10	3:26	7:14	6:17	11:21
Hammondsville		8:17	3:33	7:21	6:24	11:28
Toronto		8:24	3:40	7:28	6:30	11:28
Costonia		8:28	3:43	7:30	6:37	
Steubenville	ar	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55	11:45
Wellsville	lv.	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55	11:45
Mojo Joe		8:51	4:10	7:53	7:05	11:53
Brilliant		8:58	4:17	7:59	7:12	12:01
Cash Run		9:04	4:23	8:05	7:24	12:10
Portland		9:14	4:33	8:15	7:32	12:16
Yorkville		9:19	4:46	8:20	7:37	12:21
Martins Ferry		9:32	5:02	8:28	7:52	12:28
Bridgeport		9:40	5:10	8:35	7:58	12:35
Salineville	ar.	9:50	5:20	8:45	8:10	12:45

Trains 336, 339, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Baltimore.

VOTE EVERY TWO YEARS

Is the Plan of Senator Williams, of Stark,

TO DETERMINE THE SENTIMENT

of the People of Any Ward Regarding the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Another Bill of the Anti-Saloon League Is Introduced Into the House.

Senator Williams, of Stark, purposes to extend the right of local option to wards of cities and villages on the same basis as it is now given to townships. This is a matter that has long agitated temperance circles and has been up in the legislature before.

The bill introduced by Mr. Williams says that when one-fourth of the electors of any ward of a municipal corporation petition the council they shall be given the right to vote on the question of local option within the limits of their own ward, and the council shall order a special election. If it is decided that the saloons must go, then they must be shut up within 30 days, and if the law is violated the fine may range from \$50 to \$500. In order to convict a man of violating the law it shall be necessary to show that the ward in which he carries on his business has availed itself of the provisions of the act. When a dealer goes out of business because of local option going in, he is to be paid back a ratable portion of the tax he has given for the privilege of selling liquor, based upon the unexpired portion of the year.

Elections for the purpose of determining whether local option is to continue shall be held every two years. One-half of the fines collected under the act are to go into the general fund of the city, and the other half into the police fund, if there be any, and if not, into the general revenue fund.

FINE ROADSTERS.

They Were Secured at the Riverview Stock Farm.

Riverview stock farm is on the Lisbon road, about two miles northwest of East Liverpool. J. F. Billingsley, the proprietor, has been in the stock business for the past seven or eight years, and during this time he has secured and sent east some splendid draught and driving horses, animals which have won warm commendation at the hands of purchasers. Yesterday, Mr. Billingsley sold to Morgan H. Sharpe, of Steubenville, three superb driving horses, one of them a fine blooded Kentuckian, from the blue grass region, where Mr. B. occasionally drops in when in search of thoroughbred steppers. Mr. Sharpe will send the three animals to purchasers in the far east. If you want anything in the line of horse flesh, make Mr. Billingsley acquainted with the fact, and he will soon secure for you the very desire of your heart, long experience in selecting horse flesh making him an expert in this special feature.

A JOINT MEETING.

Mark and Columbiana Commissioners at the Home.

The commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties were at the Fairmount home yesterday making the annual settlement.

The meeting is one week late on account of some important business claiming the attention of the Columbiana county officials.

A Breezy Time Tonight.

"A Breezy Time," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House tonight, is one of the most effective farce comedies on tour this season. It is diverting without being insane, and has a slight story on which to fasten the various specialties, and it has the advantage of having as the principals of the cast E. B. Fitz and Kathryn Webster.

Affairs In China.

Rev. J. N. Swan, of Island Creek, has received a letter from his son, Rev. Dr. John M. Swan, a missionary at Canton, China, which was one month coming over land and sea. Dr. Swan speaks of the gravity of the situation in far-off China and does not know what the European powers may conclude to do.

A New Train.

The late train from Pittsburg last evening was composed of three newly painted cars. They were numbered 23, 900 and 190. They attracted much attention.

Placed Some Orders.

M. W. Bliss, a buyer from Omaha, Neb., was in the city yesterday, placing orders. The business he left amounted into the thousands.

GROWTH.

Yes, build your dam as high as you can. You think I'm small, but I'll tell you all I'll get over it—over just so— And make your wheel buzz down below. You can't stop me while water flows. I may be a river yet—who knows?

See how the brown mold over me sifts. Bury me deeper 'neath leaves in drifts. Forget I'm here, deep out of sight, Where it is dark—as dark as night. You can't hide me while acorns grow. I'll be an oak tree the next you know.

Keep me in dresses and play I'm a girl; Keep my long hair nicely in curl. But I'm a boy, doubt that who can, And some bright day I'll be a man. The world will know me—that's what I said— For I've a thinker in my head.

—Sarah E. Winslow in St. Nicholas.

TOOTHBRUSH AIDS HEALTH.

Sound Teeth and Body Only to Be Had by Its Frequent Use.

It is but a little thing, yet on its proper use depends much of the happiness of modern man. Why civilized teeth should be so rotten is a question which has often been debated, and probably the true answer is more complex than some would think. Many good mothers are content to put all toothache down to lollipops, but that sugar in itself is not responsible for bad teeth is proved by the splendid "ivories" often possessed by negroes who practically live upon the sugar cane and thrive upon it, too, during the whole of the season when it is in maturity. Dental decay is common enough, however, among negroes in towns, and it seems clear that the caries of the teeth which is so common among most civilized races is due not to any particular article of diet so much as to digestive and nutritive changes imposed upon us by our mode of life and to some extent by the fact that by hook or crook we do somehow manage to live, notwithstanding our bad teeth, whereas in a state of nature the toothless man soon dies.

Recognizing, then, that until the time arrives when some great social reformer either mends or ends our present social conditions our teeth will tend to rot, and that, whatever the predisposing causes, the final act in the production of caries is the lodgment of microbes on and around the teeth, we see that for long to come the toothbrush will be a necessity if the health is to be maintained. It is only by the frequent use of this little instrument that those minute accumulations can be removed which are at the root of so much mischief. A few elementary lessons in bacteriology would, we fancy, greatly startle many people and certainly would show them the futility of trusting to one scrub a day. The fact is that if people, instead of looking at the toothbrush from an aesthetic point of view and scrubbing away with tooth powders (!) to make their front teeth white, would regard it merely as an aid to cleanliness, they would see that the time to use it is after meals and at night, not just in the morning only, when the debris is left from the day before has been fermenting and brewing acid all night through. They would also see how inefficient an instrument the common toothbrush is unless it is used with considerable judgment. One of the secondary advantages of spending a good deal of money on dentistry is that at least one learns the value of one's teeth. By the time we have got them dotted over with gold stoppings and gold crowns we learn to take care of them, even although that may involve the trouble of cleaning them more than once a day and using perhaps more than one brush for the purpose.—Hospital.

Naming the Baby.

She was a young mother, and it was her first. It was the prettiest, the most intelligent—in fact, there never was such an infant. So she thought it should have a name which would distinguish it from all others. After a great deal of thinking she announced her decision.

"Papa," she said to the happy father, "I have thought of a name for the baby. We will call her Imogen."

Papa was a matter of fact man, who knew there was nothing in that baby different from most others, and he didn't wish to see his child saddled with a name that wouldn't fit in with other circumstances.

"Fancy her marrying a man named Snooks," he thought. "Imogen Snooks will sound nice, won't it? But if I say so she'll begin to cry and will insist upon it."

After a little reflection he thought of a plan.

"I think that's a lovely name, my dear!" he cried. "It was my first sweetheart's. She will take it as a compliment, and it will always remind me. Yes, that and your dear mother's name, Mary, are the best I know."

"I think, papa," she said after a pause, "we had better call her Mary, after my mother."

And the artful man chuckled to himself.—Strand Magazine.

A Conspicuous Precedent.

"Shiftless as ever, Thomas?" said the wealthy uncle. "Still making a failure of life, as you always have done?"

"I don't know that I'm such a terrible failure," sulkily answered the poor relation.

"Why, you have nobody but yourself to support, and you can't make both ends meet."

"Well, the rainbow has only itself to support, and it doesn't make both ends meet either."—Chicago Tribune.

TRIBUTES TO LINCOLN.

Present Day Lessons From His Life and Work.

SERIES OF MASTERLY MESSAGES.

Strong Words From Able Men on the Martyr President—"The First American," as Lowell Termed Him, Viewed From the Standpoint of Close Observers.

The National Christian Citizenship league is utilizing all national days for emphasizing the need of a higher citizenship. The anniversary of the birth of him whom Mr. Lowell called "the first American" furnishes an excellent opportunity for lessons to both citizens and statesmen, for the life of Abraham Lincoln exemplified in the highest degree many of the characteristics which every citizen must make his own if the nation is to be saved from corruption and led to the fulfillment of its lofty destiny. The following messages are therefore of unusual interest:

His Faith In and Love For the People.

The foundation of Lincoln's political belief was the maxim of the Declaration of Independence that all men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In his day the first of these rights, the right to life, was fully recognized throughout the nation. But the second and third, the rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, were by the institution of slavery in 15 states denied to the millions of negroes, most of whom were born in America. It was Lincoln's words and work that gave to them as well as to every future American, native or naturalized, the full recognition of the second and third clauses of the maxim of the declaration.

While the legal right to the pursuit of happiness is now full and complete, its enjoyment is sometimes obstructed by lawbreakers, sometimes by the environment of harsh social conditions, and to prevent, remove or mitigate such obstructions of either kind is one of the political problems of our day.

In his Gettysburg address Lincoln defined our government to be "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Scanning this definition critically, we find that government of the people must not only be for the people, but it must be by the people. Government for the people is clearly a blessing, a privilege, but government by the people is as clearly a duty, a labor. We cannot have something for nothing. To enjoy political privileges we must earnestly and conscientiously perform political duties. Not only all neglect of these duties, but also all error in their performance inevitably recoils upon ourselves. We must not only vote, but we must vote intelligently and conscientiously to remove obstructions to the pursuit of happiness.

In his struggle with the institution of slavery Lincoln laid down the rule that "he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave." This rule, translated to our day, plainly is that he who would suffer no wrong from society must do no wrong to society. Applied to certain questions the rule would read. They who would enjoy the benefit of association must not abuse the powers of association, and they who seek the protection of law must not violate law.

Changing social conditions require change and improvement in laws, and Mr. Lincoln has told us how this is to be effected. Our government, he says, rests in public opinion. "With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public opinion goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed." As a consequence Mr. Lincoln's words give emphatic warning against the insidious influence of false doctrine. He courts honest statement and correct logic, he scouts subterfuge and evasion. He counsels fairness in discussion, generous toleration in difference of views, extreme moderation in judgment, but inflexible adherence to deliberately formed principles. "Let us have faith that right makes might," he says, "and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."—John G. Nicolay, Formerly Private Secretary to President Lincoln.

His Rugged Honesty, Manliness and Courage.

That which impresses me most as I recall Lincoln's character is his rugged honesty. He was the Cato of contemporary statesmen. The crying need in political life today is for manliness. Lincoln was thoroughly manly. He combined candor, courage, self sacrifice, and these made him the idol of the people. We have politicians enough who are calculating and prudent. They have shrewdness and insight to a degree, but they are sadly lacking in the sterner traits which win our unquestioning confidence. Many of them are known to be schemers and charlatans. Only here and there a man in political life commands our esteem as wholly trustworthy. This hollowness at the core is the bane of the republic. It bates our breath when we would enlorge our institutions. It sickens us of democracy. It drives good people out of politics. We

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But we need the right kind of a machine, or of men composing it. We want men who will not be on the lookout perpetually for their own selfish ends. We want men filled with the spirit of patriotism and of incorruptible honesty, like Abraham Lincoln, "to run the machine."—Samuel Fallows (Bishop).

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The Indian population of the Dominion of Canada is said to be 122,000, of whom about 38,000 are Roman Catholics and the same number Protestants.

VOTE EVERY TWO YEARS

Is the Plan of Senator Williams, of Stark,

TO DETERMINE THE SENTIMENT

of the People of Any Ward Regarding the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Another Bill of the Anti-Saloon League Is Introduced Into the House.

Senator Williams, of Stark, purposes to extend the right of local option to wards of cities and villages on the same basis as it is now given to townships. This is a matter that has long agitated temperance circles and has been up in the legislature before.

The bill introduced by Mr. Williams says that when one-fourth of the electors of any ward of a municipal corporation petition the council they shall be given the right to vote on the question of local option within the limits of their own ward, and the council shall order a special election. If it is decided that the saloons must go, then they must be shut up within 30 days, and if the law is violated the fine may range from \$50 to \$500. In order to convict a man of violating the law it shall be necessary to show that the ward in which he carries on his business has availed itself of the provisions of the act. When a dealer goes out of business because of local option going in, he is to be paid back a ratable portion of the tax he has given for the privilege of selling liquor, based upon the unexpired portion of the year.

Elections for the purpose of determining whether local option is to continue shall be held every two years. One-half of the fines collected under the act are to go into the general fund of the city, and the other half into the police fund, if there be any, and if not, into the general revenue fund.

FINE ROADSTERS.

They Were Secured at the Riverview Stock Farm.

Riverview stock farm is on the Lisbon road, about two miles northwest of East Liverpool. J. F. Billingsley, the proprietor, has been in the stock business for the past seven or eight years, and during this time he has secured and sent east some splendid draught and driving horses, animals which have won warm commendation at the hands of purchasers. Yesterday, Mr. Billingsley sold to Morgan H. Sharpe, of Steubenville, three superb driving horses, one of them a fine blooded Kentuckian, from the blue grass region, where Mr. S. occasionally drops in when in search of thoroughbred steppers. Mr. Sharpe will send the three animals to purchasers in the far east. If you want anything in the line of horse flesh, make Mr. Billingsley acquainted with the fact, and he will soon secure for you the very desire of your heart, long experience in selecting horse flesh making him an expert in this special feature.

A JOINT MEETING.

Mark and Columbia Commissioners at the Home.

The commissioners of Stark and Columbia counties were at the Fairmount home yesterday making the annual settlement.

The meeting is one week late on account of some important business claiming the attention of the Columbia county officials.

A Breezy Time Tonight.

"A Breezy Time," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House tonight, is one of the most effective farce comedies on tour this season. It is diverting without being insane, and has a slight story on which to fasten the various specialties, and it has the advantage of having as the principals of the cast E. B. Fitz and Kathryn Webster.

Affairs In China.

Rev. J. N. Swan, of Island Creek, has received a letter from his son, Rev. Dr. John M. Swan, a missionary at Canton, China, which was one month coming over land and sea. Dr. Swan speaks of the gravity of the situation in far-off China and does not know what the European powers may conclude to do.

A New Train.

The late train from Pittsburg last evening was composed of three newly painted cars. They were numbered 23, 800 and 190. They attracted much attention.

Placed Some Orders.

M. W. Bliss, a buyer from Omaha, Neb., was in the city yesterday, placing orders. The business he left amounted into the thousands.

GROWTH.

Yes, build your dam as high as you can. You think I'm small, but I'll tell you all I'll get over it—over just so— And make your wheel buzz down below. You can't stop me while water flows. I may be a river yet—who knows?

See how the brown mold over me sits. Bury me deeper 'neath leaves in drifts. Forget I'm here, deep out of sight. Where it is dark—as dark as night. You can't hide me while acorns grow. I'll be an oak tree the next you know.

Keep me in dresses and play I'm a girl; Keep my long hair nicely in curl. But I'm a boy, doubt that who can. And some bright day I'll be a man. The world will know me—that's what I said— For I've a thinker in my head.

—Sarah E. Winslow in St. Nicholas.

TOOTHBRUSH AIDS HEALTH.

Sound Teeth and Body Only to Be Had by Its Frequent Use.

It is but a little thing, yet on its proper use depends much of the happiness of modern man. Why civilized teeth should be so rotten is a question which has often been debated, and probably the true answer is more complex than some would think. Many good mothers are content to put all toothache down to lollipops, but that sugar in itself is not responsible for bad teeth is proved by the splendid "ivories" often possessed by negroes who practically live upon the sugar cane and thrive upon it, too, during the whole of the season when it is in maturity. Dental decay is common enough, however, among negroes in towns, and it seems clear that the caries of the teeth which is so common among most civilized races is due not to any particular article of diet so much as to digestive and nutritive changes imposed upon us by our mode of life and to some extent by the fact that by hook or crook we do somehow manage to live, notwithstanding our bad teeth, whereas in a state of nature the toothless man soon dies.

Recognizing, then, that until the time arrives when some great social reformer either mends or ends our present social conditions our teeth will tend to rot, and that, whatever the predisposing causes, the final act in the production of caries is the lodgment of microbes on and around the teeth, we see that for long to come the toothbrush will be a necessity if the health is to be maintained. It is only by the frequent use of this little instrument that those minute accumulations can be removed which are at the root of so much mischief. A few elementary lessons in bacteriology would, we fancy, greatly startle many people and certainly would show them the futility of trusting to one scrub a day. The fact is that if people, instead of looking at the toothbrush from an æsthetic point of view and scrubbing away with tooth powders (!) to make their front teeth white, would regard it merely as an aid to cleanliness, they would see that the time to use it is after meals and at night, not just in the morning only, when the debris is left from the day before has been fermenting and brewing acid all night through. They would also see how inefficient an instrument the common toothbrush is unless it is used with considerable judgment. One of the secondary advantages of spending a good deal of money on dentistry is that at least one learns the value of one's teeth. By the time we have got them dotted over with gold stoppings and gold crowns we learn to take care of them, even although that may involve the trouble of cleaning them more than once a day and using perhaps more than one brush for the purpose.—Hospital.

Naming the Baby.

She was a young mother, and it was her first. It was the prettiest, the most intelligent—in fact, there never was such an infant. So she thought it should have a name which would distinguish it from all others. After a great deal of thinking she announced her decision.

"Papa," she said to the happy father, "I have thought of a name for the baby. We will call her Imogen."

Papa was a matter of fact man, who knew there was nothing in that baby different from most others, and he didn't wish to see his child saddled with a name that wouldn't fit in with other circumstances.

"Fancy her marrying a man named Snooks," he thought. "Imogen Snooks will sound nice, won't it? But if I say so she'll begin to cry and will insist upon it."

After a little reflection he thought of a plan.

"I think that's a lovely name, my dear!" he cried. "It was my first sweetheart's. She will take it as a compliment, and it will always remind me. Yes, that and your dear mother's name, Mary, are the best I know."

"I think, papa," she said after a pause, "we had better call her Mary, after my mother."

And the artful man chuckled to himself.—Strand Magazine.

A Conspicuous Precedent.

"Shiftless as ever, Thomas?" said the wealthy uncle. "Still making a failure of life, as you always have done?"

"I don't know that I'm such a terrible failure," sulkily answered the poor relation.

"Why, you have nobody but yourself to support, and you can't make both ends meet."

"Well, the rainbow has only itself to support, and it doesn't make both ends meet either."—Chicago Tribune.

TRIBUTES TO LINCOLN.

Present Day Lessons From His Life and Work.

SERIES OF MASTERLY MESSAGES.

Strong Words From Able Men on the Martyr President—"The First American," as Lowell Termed Him, Viewed From the Standpoint of Close Observers.

The National Christian Citizenship league is utilizing all national days for emphasizing the need of a higher citizenship. The anniversary of the birth of him whom Mr. Lowell called "the first American" furnishes an excellent opportunity for lessons to both citizens and statesmen, for the life of Abraham Lincoln exemplified in the highest degree many of the characteristics which every citizen must make his own if the nation is to be saved from corruption and led to the fulfillment of its lofty destiny. The following messages are therefore of unusual interest:

His Faith In and Love For the People.

The foundation of Lincoln's political belief was the maxim of the Declaration of Independence that all men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In his day the first of these rights, the right to life, was fully recognized throughout the nation. But the second and third, the rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, were by the institution of slavery in 15 states denied to the millions of negroes, most of whom were born in America. It was Lincoln's words and work that gave to them as well as to every future American, native or naturalized, the full recognition of the second and third clauses of the maxim of the declaration.

While the legal right to the pursuit of happiness is now full and complete, its enjoyment is sometimes obstructed by lawbreakers, sometimes by the environment of harsh social conditions, and to prevent, remove or mitigate such obstructions of either kind is one of the political problems of our day.

In his Gettysburg address Lincoln defined our government to be "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Scanning this definition critically, we find that government of the people must not only be for the people, but it must be by the people. Government for the people is clearly a blessing, a privilege, but government by the people is as clearly a duty, a labor. We cannot have something for nothing. To enjoy political privileges we must earnestly and conscientiously perform political duties. Not only all neglect of these duties, but also all error in their performance inevitably recoils upon ourselves. We must not only vote, but we must vote intelligently and conscientiously to remove obstructions to the pursuit of happiness.

In his struggle with the institution of slavery Lincoln laid down the rule that "he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave." This rule, translated to our day, plainly is that he who would suffer no wrong from society must do no wrong to society. Applied to certain questions the rule would read: They who would enjoy the benefit of association must not abuse the powers of association, and they who seek the protection of law must not violate law.

Changing social conditions require change and improvement in laws, and Mr. Lincoln has told us how this is to be effected. Our government, he says, rests in public opinion. "With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public opinion goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed." As a consequence Mr. Lincoln's words give emphatic warning against the insidious influence of false doctrine. He courts honest statement and correct logic, he scouts subterfuge and evasion. He counsels fairness in discussion, generous toleration in difference of views, extreme moderation in judgment, but inflexible adherence to deliberately formed principles. "Let us have faith that right makes might," he says, "and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."—John G. Nicolay, Formerly Private Secretary to President Lincoln.

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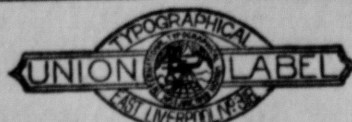
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.



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Miss Rena Moon, of Fourth street, who has been ill for some time, is now able to be out.

Miss Ethel Algeo, who has been seriously ill at the home of her parents in Market street, is improving.

J. F. Quick was able to sit up yesterday for the first time since he was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago.

In the Courts.

The case of McGowan Brothers versus Debee Brothers for \$182.18 was yesterday afternoon dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

The cause of S. J. Faulk against Ab. Waggle for \$180.78 was not tried yesterday as the parties demanded a jury. It will be heard Monday.

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I was one of the deacons who passed in his resignation at the meeting in question. I am a warm personal friend of Rev. O. S. Reed, and I voted and worked for his retention. I know of more than one of the resigning deacons who voted in favor of Rev. O. S. Reed, and we believe Pastor Reed the right man for the position he occupies. He is able, fearless, free from petty malice, spitefulness and hatred, and, best of all, he is a practical living Christian, and just such a minister as will, under God, prove a blessing to East Liverpool and her citizens.

ONE OF THE DEACONS.

Some of the Sick.

Miss Rena Moon, of Fourth street, who has been ill for some time, is now able to be out.

Miss Ethel Algeo, who has been seriously ill at the home of her parents in Market street, is improving.

J. F. Quick was able to sit up yesterday for the first time since he was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago.

In the Courts.

The case of McGowan Brothers versus Debee Brothers for \$182.18 was yesterday afternoon dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

The cause of S. J. Faulk against Ab. Waggle for \$180.78 was not tried yesterday as the parties demanded a jury. It will be heard Monday.

FOR RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished and very desirable. Inquire at 243 Walnut street.

THAT SUNDAY RACING

Caused a Little Breeze In Council.

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He Thinks Officers Should Be Made to Do Their Duty—Tanyard Ran Occupied a Considerable Part of the Time, and Some Ordinances Were Passed.

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The minutes were approved, and the ordinance to annex contiguous territory was carried, while those placing the mayor on a salary and creating the office of chief of police were again laid over. The Union pottery was granted the privilege to erect a wagon scale in Kosuth street, and a protest from the residents of Lincoln avenue stated that they had never petitioned council to grade the roadway and pave their sidewalks, and that the assessments were too high and they thought the city should pay for the grading, as they were willing to pay for the sidewalks. Clerk Hanley explained that some of the assessments came to \$400, or more than the lots were worth. The matter was left in the hands of street committee.

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Chief Morley reported two fires and 14 patrol calls during the month, while the patrol conveyed 17 persons to jail. Mayor Gilbert collected \$45 in fines and licenses, and the water works department has a balance of \$3,583.81. The street commissioner as usual did general work.

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As it takes six members to pass the pay ordinance, Mr. Olnhausen was asked to explain his reason for voting no, and he replied that he did not understand it. President Peach remarked that if he had been at claims committee he would have understood, while Mr. Stewart informed him there was no use voting no and fighting the Supreme court. Solicitor Grosshans said the case was at an end, and unless the bill was paid an execution would be issued. Mr. Olnhausen then decided to vote yes and the ordinance was passed.

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BAKING
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Absolutely Pure

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"Some persons are at fault in regard to enforcing the ordinances relating to fast driving. The remedy has been provided; why has it not been enforced? It appears to me there is neglect on the part of the officers. Last Sunday week was a gala day for horse racers. They were betting money and having a great time. It ought to stop, and I will certainly insist that the policemen enforce the Sunday ordinances. I would be satisfied if the officers had used diligence. The mayor has been criticised, but he is not supposed to be an officer and I think the responsibility should rest where it belongs. I have no doubt every member of council who is aware of the conduct on that Sunday can help but think everything in decency was violated. Just so long as it continues we can expect to be criticised. I hope to never see it again, and if it does happen the parties should be arrested at once."

Mr. Stewart replied to the remarks as follows: "I disagree with the councilman. Council has no right to be censured. Unfortunately our city is so large that it can not be policed all the time. The funds are so low we cannot put on extra police. It is the duty of every person who sees a violation to report it. Why don't they do it? I have read the cattering in the NEWS REVIEW, and say if they know so much why do they not report it? In my opinion the parties who know and do not report are as bad as those who violate the ordinance. There is not a town in the state as poorly policed as this one. It is the duty of every citizen to report a violation when they see it."

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America's Greatest Indoor Show
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World Famed production of the superlatively beautiful play

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Positively the most expensive organization of its kind.

25--People on the Stage--25

Complete orchestra of operatic soloists especially engaged for the production.

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Beautiful and astonishing electrical devices. Exquisite music.

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Splendid cast, new music, elegant costumes, and you will laugh as you never laughed before. Don't miss it.

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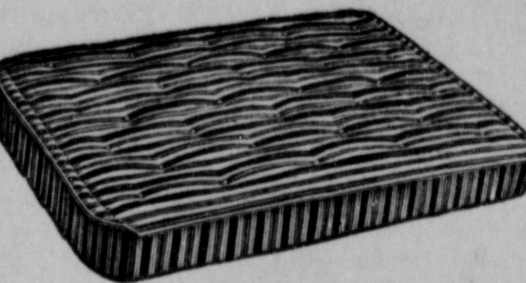
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THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE.

Household Necessities.

Weather don't have much effect on our trade, as Furniture, Bedding and Carpets are, always needed, household necessities.

BEDDING.



MATRESSES.

4 ft. or 4-6 Cotton
Top, bound edges,
good ticking, well
made, at **\$2.50.**

COMFORTS,
55, 65, 75¢, EACH.

BLANKETS,
60¢ PER PAIR.

PILLOWS,
\$1.50 PER PAIR.

IF YOU NEED A WHEEL

Be in the Lead by
Riding a Cleveland!

Do it Easily by
Riding a Cleveland!

Do it Comfortably by
Riding a Cleveland!

Do it Gracefully by
Riding a Cleveland!

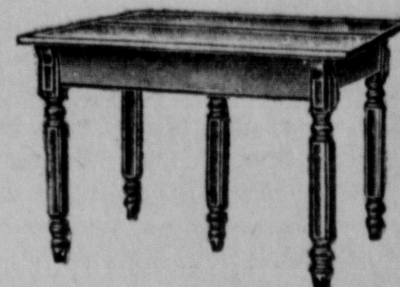
Do it Safely by
Riding a Cleveland!

The Cleveland is built for speed, ease, comfort, style and safety. Every rider knows it fulfills its mission. In the past the price has been an objection. This year at

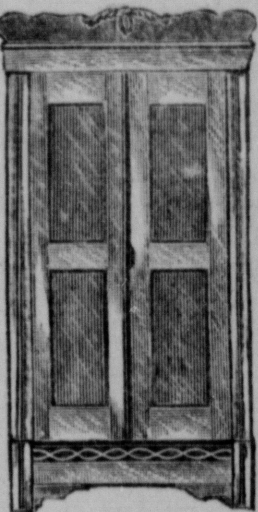
\$40, \$50, \$65.

the objection does not hold. Your mount will be the best if you have a **CLEVELAND**, for it is

"MADE ON THE SQUARE."



This Extension
Table, antique
finish, only **\$3.50**



This Ward-
robe,
solid
oak,
large
size,
only

\$8.50.

Chiffon-
iers from
\$4.10
up.



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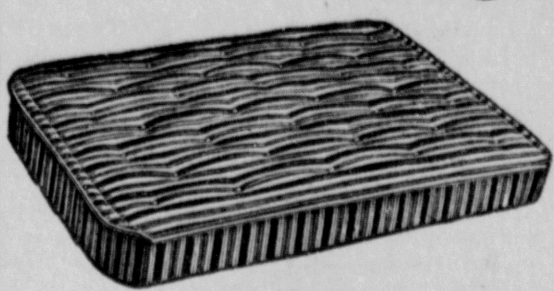
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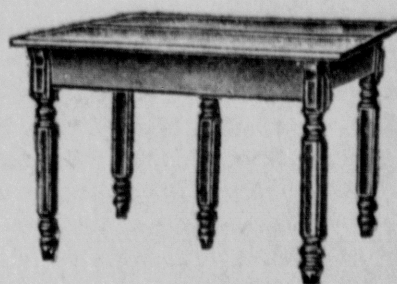
MATRESSES.

4 ft. or 4-6 Cotton
Top, bound edges,
good ticking, well
made, at \$2.50.

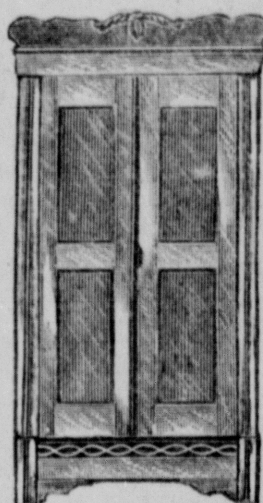
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Do it Easily by
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Do it Comfortably by
Riding a Cleveland!

Do it Gracefully by
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The Cleveland is built for speed, ease, comfort, style and safety. Every rider knows it fulfills its mission. In the past the price has been an objection. This year at

\$40, \$50, \$65.

the objection does not hold. Your mount will be the best if you have a CLEVELAND, for it is

"MADE ON THE SQUARE."

SOMETHING OF LINCOLN

As Seen by Central School Children.

THINK HIM A GREAT MAN

Students of the Fourth Grade Were Allowed to Write Their Impressions of the Great War President, and the Result Is Gratifying to Their Teacher and Friends.

The scholars of the fourth grade of the Central building were asked the other day to write their impressions of Abraham Lincoln, a request which they readily answered. The result was highly gratifying to Superintendent Rayman and their teacher, Miss McClain. A few follow:

BY EDNA M. FRAZIER.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. He spent his early life working hard on his father's farm in Indiana, and at the age of nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand on a flat-boat, and afterward moved to Illinois; serving as captain in the Black Hawk War, and afterward was elected to the legislature of Illinois, and he was also a representative in congress. He was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

As Lincoln saw the negroes bought and sold as cattle, and often treated worse than dumb animals, he became convinced that slavery was wrong and should be abolished and he determined that if he ever should have the opportunity he would strike slavery such a blow that it should be forever crushed. The opportunity did come and Lincoln, true to his promise, issued his emancipation proclamation, and our flag waved over the "land of the free." Lincoln did not live long to rejoice in the joy of his countrymen, for on April 14, 1865, he was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth. He passed to his reward on the following morning, leaving a wife and three children and a whole nation to mourn the loss of a noble, kind hearted friend. Lincoln gave his mother a great deal of credit for making him what he was for he said: "God bless my mother; all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her," and his mother paid him the most beautiful tribute when she said to him: "Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused to do anything I asked him. Abe was the best boy I ever saw."

BY NORA BEBOUT.

Once there was a baby borned in a little log cabin in Kentucky on Feb. 12, 1809, he was named Abraham Lincoln. His father could not read, and was too lazy to work. His mother was a hard working woman. When Abraham was seven years old he helped his father to build a new home in Indiana. He went to school only one year. He was very fond of studying. After the rest had gone to bed he would sit by the blazing fire and study. He used the shovel for a slate and charcoal for a pencil. His mother died while they lived in the new home. She was buried on the farm.

Abe would go and sit by her grave and cry and say, "God bless my mother; all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her."

She once said of him, "Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused to do anything I asked him. Abe was the best boy I ever saw." When Abe was seventeen years old he was a very strong boy. He was stronger than any man in the neighborhood. When Abe was clerking in the store one of the customers came in. When she paid him she paid six cents to much. Abe did not notice the mistake until the customer had gone. In the evening after the store closed he walked six miles to the lady's house and gave her the six cents. That is why they called him Honest Abe. He took a trip on a flatboat and was elected to the legislative of Illinois. Afterwards he was elected president of the United States. His term as president was from 1861 to 1865. When Abraham Lincoln was president the war broke out between the North and the South. Lincoln saw the negroes bought and sold as cattle, and often treated worse than dumb animals. He became convinced that slavery was wrong, and should be abolished, and he determined that if he ever should have the opportunity he would strike slavery such a blow it should be forever crushed. The opportunity did come, and Lincoln, true to his promise, issued his emancipation proclamation.

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A MONTE CARLO TRAGEDY.

An Incident Which Made Bismarck an Inveterate Enemy to Gambling.

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His antipathy is due to a tragedy which was enacted under his very eyes at Baden Baden more than 30 years ago. During the season at that place, which was of more than average brilliancy, he would himself go into one of the gambling saloons, which was frequented by the highest aristocracy and the members of the diplomatic corps. Although he played little he would occasionally venture small sums. If he won, he would venture his original stake again and again, but if he lost at the first coup he retired from the table.

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"Rebar," I said, "the hunting is very good in these bottoms when you consider how long the country has been settled."

"No," he replied, "game nearly gone now. Soon no more."

"Was there good hunting here when you were a boy?" I asked.

"Much," he replied.

"I have heard," said I, "that there is a legend among your people that long ago, before the white man came into this country, there was one great river in this land, that it was a mighty stream, and that its course was through the bed of what is now the Caney."

"It is so," said the Indian.

"And I have heard," I continued, "that when the white man digs his wells he sometimes finds limbs of great trees and pieces of pottery and bows and arrows and flints that were used long years ago by your people."

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"What is the legend that your people have?" I inquired.

"My father told me, and the great chief, Mockwillum, told my father," said the Indian, "that it is so. There was one river. It was the Caney. My people, the Caranchuas, lived to the east. The Lepans, the Tawakanies and the Ripas lived to the west. The Wacoos lived to the north. My people hunted but the game. The Ripas were powerful. They made war on the Lepans and drove them far to the west. They stole the cattle and horses of my people. There was a great battle, in which many of my people were killed. The Ripas drove the Caranchuas far to the east. They stole the young squaws of the Caranchuas and killed the boys. Soon the Caranchuas had to hide away the squaws that were left. All the country of my people was held by the Ripas. The Caranchuas had to flee to the islands by the sea. Still the Ripas pursued my people. The Caranchuas were but few; the Ripas were many."

"It was not only my people the Ripas murdered and plundered. The Tawakanies and the Wacoos lost all their cattle, and their young squaws were taken by the Ripas until none but the Ripas were in all this country."

"The Great Spirit was angry with the Ripas, but the Ripas thought they were more powerful than the Great Spirit. The Great Spirit sent a messenger to the Ripas and told them they must send back the squaws they had stolen and must make war no more on my people or on the Tawakanies or the Lepans or the Wacoos. The Ripas held council, and they decided to make war on the Great Spirit. When they went to tell the messenger that they defied the Great Spirit and challenged him to battle, the messenger had disappeared. They searched the woods and they searched the great river, they searched the prairie and they searched the sky, but they could not find the messenger. He left no trail."

"Then they had much fear that they had done wrong, and some chiefs wanted to make peace with the Great Spirit. Again they had council, but while they held talk the heavens opened, the rain fell, the sky seemed all afire, the thunder roared, and the messenger appeared in a flame of lightning. The Ripas fell upon the earth and begged the Great Spirit for mercy. But it was too late. The rain poured down and the lightning flashed, the ground shook and the thunder crashed. Soon all the earth was covered with water. The Ripas ran to the trees. Still the water rose. Then the wind blew down the trees, and many of the Ripas were killed or drowned. The waters rose higher and higher, and the rain and the thunder and the lightning lasted many days. There was no earth here. All was water."

"Then the Great Spirit smiled, for the Ripas were no more. They were gone. All had died in the waters. A messenger came to my people, who were down on the islands by the great sea, and told them the Great Spirit had sent a flood to punish the Ripas and that my people could return to their lands."

"When the Caranchuas went to their lands, they found all changed. Where had been the great river there was but one small river. That is now the Caney. What had been the great river is now two rivers. One you call the Brazos; that is to the east. The other is to the west; that you call the Colorado. All the land between these two rivers was given to my people by the Great Spirit for a hunting ground."—Galveston Cor. Philadelphia Times.

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One case of 50c blankets for 35c a pair.

One case of 75c blankets for 48c a pair.

\$1 blankets, 11-4 size, for 69c a pair.

\$1.50 extra heavy blankets for \$1 a pair.

All wool red and black plaid blankets for \$2.25 a pair.

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Underwear and Hosiery.

Get your supply of warm underwear from us, at prices not to be matched.

One case of 25c ladies' ribbed vests and pants for 14c.

50c ribbed vests and pants for 32½c.

75c natural wool underwear for 47½c.

\$1.25 good camels hair vests and pants for 75c.

Men's 50c camels hair underwear for 35c.

Men's \$1 wool fleeced underwear for 50c.

Men's \$1.25 natural wool underwear for 75c.

Ladies' and children's cashmere hose for 12½c.

Ladies' 25c cashmere hose for 17c.

Men's wool sox for 8c. Men's natural wool sox for 12½c.

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Gloves and Mitts.

Men's heavy wool mitts for 10c. Men's and boy's leather gloves for 19c. Better grades of men's leather gloves at reduced prices. 50c men's cashmere gloves for 33c. Ladies' and children's mitts for 8c. 25c mitts for 15c.

Wraps.

Our entire stock of this season's jackets at 40c on the dollar. Misses' jackets at half price. Cloth capes at half price. Plush capes at away down prices. Children's walking coats, from 1 to 5 years old, at about half price.

Miscellaneous.

Ladies' trimmed hats almost given away. Large size shawl fascinators reduced to 19c. Ladies' muffs and children's sets at half price and less. Feather boas almost given away. \$1 fleeced wrappers for 69c. \$1.25 fleeced wrappers for 89c.

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STAR BARGAIN STORE,

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SOMETHING OF LINCOLN

As Seen by Central School Children.

THINK HIM A GREAT MAN

Students of the Fourth Grade Were Allowed to Write Their Impressions of the Great War President, and the Result Is Gratifying to Their Teacher and Friends.

The scholars of the fourth grade of the Central building were asked the other day to write their impressions of Abraham Lincoln, a request which they readily answered. The result was highly gratifying to Superintendent Rayman and their teacher, Miss McClain. A few follow:

BY EDNA M. FRAZIER.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. He spent his early life working hard on his father's farm in Indiana, and at the age of nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand on a flat-boat, and afterward moved to Illinois; serving as captain in the Black Hawk War, and afterward was elected to the legislature of Illinois, and he was also a representative in congress. He was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

As Lincoln saw the negroes bought and sold as cattle, and often treated worse than dumb animals, he became convinced that slavery was wrong and should be abolished and he determined that if he ever should have the opportunity he would strike slavery such a blow that it should be forever crushed. The opportunity did come and Lincoln, true to his promise, issued his emancipation proclamation, and our flag waved over the "land of the free." Lincoln did not live long to rejoice in the joy of his countrymen, for on April 14, 1865, he was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth. He passed to his reward on the following morning, leaving a wife and three children and a whole nation to mourn the loss of a noble, kind hearted friend. Lincoln gave his mother a great deal of credit for making him what he was for he said: "God bless my mother; all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her," and his mother paid him the most beautiful tribute when she said to him: "Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused to do anything I asked him. Abe was the best boy I ever saw."

BY NORA BEBOUT.

Once there was a baby borned in a little log cabin in Kentucky on Feb. 12, 1809, he was named Abraham Lincoln. His father could not read, and was too lazy to work. His mother was a hard working woman. When Abraham was seven years old he helped his father to build a new home in Indiana. He went to school only one year. He was very fond of studying. After the rest had gone to bed he would sit by the blazing fire and study. He used the shovel for a slate and charcoal for a pencil. His mother died while they lived in the new home. She was buried on the farm.

Abe would go and sit by her grave and cry and say, "God bless my mother; all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her."

She once said of him, "Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused to do anything I asked him. Abe was the best boy I ever saw." When Abe was seventeen years old he was a very strong boy. He was stronger than any man in the neighborhood. When Abe was clerking in the store one of the customers came in. When she paid him she paid six cents too much. Abe did not notice the mistake until the customer had gone. In the evening after the store closed he walked six miles to the lady's house and gave her the six cents. That is why they called him Honest Abe. He took a trip on a flatboat and was elected to the legislature of Illinois. Afterwards he was elected president of the United States. His term as president was from 1851 to 1865. When Abraham Lincoln was president the war broke out between the North and the South. Lincoln saw the negroes bought and sold as cattle, and often treated worse than dumb animals. He became convinced that slavery was wrong, and should be abolished, and he determined that if he ever should have the opportunity he would strike slavery such a blow it should be forever crushed. The opportunity did come, and Lincoln, true to his promise, issued his emancipation proclamation.

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A MONTE CARLO TRAGEDY.

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HILL GAVE OUT JUSTICE

A Long List of Prisoners at City Hall.

SOME HAVE BEEN THERE BEFORE

No Workhouse Sentences Were Promised Because the Culprits Will Pay—Plain Drunks Predominated—Jim Sharp on the List.

Attending Mayor Hill had a mixed crowd before him this morning, and considerable time was consumed in hearing the prisoners tell their stories.

John Callihan, of Cleveland, was first called. He was drunk when arrested by Chief Johnson. He said it was the first time he was ever arrested, and for some time had been working on the pipe line. He was asked for \$5.60 and sent to jail until it is paid.

Jerre Hurley, of Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, was charged with being drunk by Chief Johnson. Jerre said he worked on the pipe line and had just taken one too many, and this was the first time he was ever in the toils. He was fined \$5.60 and committed until paid.

Homer Shaffer, of East Palestine, was next. He came to town recently to have some business matters adjusted and as he expressed it he took one drink too much, and had fallen by the wayside. He had a position awaiting him in East Palestine, and told the mayor if he was released he would go there by overland route and within a few weeks would send his fine, \$6.60. After a severe lecture on the curse of East Liverpool whisky Mr. Shaffer was allowed to go.

Jim Sharp, a person seen many times in the mayor's court, was the last one up. Jim was arrested at the wharf last night by Officers Terrence and Woods and was charged with being drunk. Later in the evening Robert Moore put a charge of assault and battery against him. Mr. Moore wanted with intent to kill affixed to the charge, but this would not go. A bottle of whisky was taken from Jim when searched in jail, but this morning he said all he had had yesterday was a bottle of whisky. Another lecture on the curse of Liverpool whisky was given James, and then he was fined \$9.60 and committed to jail until paid.

Mrs. Eva Allison made a complaint against John Brown charging him with a few things that were not according to law as she expressed it, but this, however, will be fixed to the satisfaction of all concerned within a few days.

Officers Terrence and Bryan last evening arrested Samuel Long, who was lying in an alley off West Market street, in a stupor. The patrol was called and he was taken to jail. This morning he was fined \$6.60.

All the fines will be paid it is thought. The total amount to be collected is \$33.

SPOKE SHARPLY.

Sen. R. W. Taylor Talked on an Alabama Election Contest.

The sensation of yesterday in the national house of representatives was the speech of Hon. R. W. Taylor, of this district. An Alabama election contest was being considered, and as chairman of the committee on elections he spoke at some length. In arraigning some of the leaders who had been prominent in the events under discussion Mr. Taylor did not mince his words. He denounced them as individuals and spoke in the most scathing terms at his command, saying that one was "a confessed liar, an admitted mercenary willing to sell himself to the highest bidder."

"At the close of his main speech Mr. Taylor engaged in a running debate with several Democrats, and acquitted himself with great credit," says one correspondent.

Raided a Gang.

Officer Terrence last evening raided a gang of young boys who were making life a burden for the residents at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets.

The people have been complaining about the noise for some time, and if it continues arrests will be made.

No Meeting Yesterday.

Because of slim attendance the Hospital association held no meeting yesterday, as was intended. Another meeting has been called for next Tuesday evening at the same place, when it is thought enough members will be present to elect officers.

Increased Shipments.

A large amount of freight was handled at the freight depot yesterday. More than a dozen cars were sent out from the outbound platform. Business was brisk today.

Your Chance Is — RIGHT NOW

To secure a pair of BOOTS, SHOES or SLIPPERS at about 1-4 to 1-2 less than their real value.

Invoicing just over and all odds and ends are thrown on the bargain table to be sold at a very low price to the first lucky person who happens on 'em.

We'll save you good hard cash if, before buying footwear, you will take a look at our stock.

J. R. WARNER & CO.,

IN THE DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
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TO THE PURITAN.

Louise in pink and filmy lace,
A fay in blue, the sweet Irene,
Minerva of the classic face,
In glowing red a stately queen,
A court of beauty's honor maids!
The richest robe from royal loom
Best mates such loveliness, yet aids
Not cheeks that shame e'en roses' bloom.
But, though them all I do admire,
I turn from ballroom visions back,
From beauty, colors, jewel's fire,
To seek a little girl in black.

Oh, little girl in black, to you,
Aweary of the gay deceit,
I come to learn what is the true,
Where naught distracts, in calm most sweet.
Though sparkling glance and bright array
The senses touch with potent charms,
They vanish in the steely day;
The music dies in harsh alarms
That fill the world of busy strife.
So in the hard and clodden track
Love lights alone I would through life
Walk with the little girl in black.
—George Henry Dougherty in Womankind.

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"Jim never liked to be without money in his pocket," she said, with a low, tremulous voice. "Many's the dollar I've slipped into his pocket unbeknown to him, but he always found it and was thankful. I don't expect he's going to need it now, and maybe he will never know that mother put it there, but somehow I shall feel better if he has it."

"And I felt that the woman who had loved much and forgiven much had preached a sermon of forgiveness and mercy before which I with my platitudes must remain dumb."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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FINE Presses, Skilled
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est Designs and Styles
of Type, Border and
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Test the
News Review
Job Department.

HILL GAVE OUT JUSTICE

A Long List of Prisoners at City Hall.

SOME HAVE BEEN THERE BEFORE

No Workhouse Sentences Were Promised Because the Culprits Will Pay—Plain Drunks Predominated—Jim Sharp on the List.

Attending Mayor Hill had a mixed crowd before him this morning, and considerable time was consumed in hearing the prisoners tell their stories.

John Callihan, of Cleveland, was first called. He was drunk when arrested by Chief Johnson. He said it was the first time he was ever arrested, and for some time had been working on the pipe line. He was asked for \$5.60 and sent to jail until it is paid.

Jerre Hurley, of Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, was charged with being drunk by Chief Johnson. Jerre said he worked on the pipe line and had just taken one too many, and this was the first time he was ever in the toils. He was fined \$5.60 and committed until paid.

Homer Shaffer, of East Palestine, was next. He came to town recently to have some business matters adjusted and as he expressed it he took one drink too much, and had fallen by the wayside. He had a position awaiting him in East Palestine, and told the mayor if he was released he would go there by overland route and within a few weeks would send his fine, \$6.60. After a severe lecture on the curse of East Liverpool whisky Mr. Shaffer was allowed to go.

Jim Sharp, a person seen many times in the mayor's court, was the last one up. Jim was arrested at the wharf last night by Officers Terrence and Woods and was charged with being drunk. Later in the evening Robert Moore put a charge of assault and battery against him. Mr. Moore wanted with intent to kill affixed to the charge, but this would not go. A bottle of whisky was taken from Jim when searched in jail, but this morning he said all he had had yesterday was a bottle of whisky. Another lecture on the curse of Liverpool whisky was given James, and then he was fined \$9.60 and committed to jail until paid.

Mrs. Eva Allison made a complaint against John Brown charging him with a few things that were not according to law as she expressed it, but this, however, will be fixed to the satisfaction of all concerned within a few days.

Officers Terrence and Bryan last evening arrested Samuel Long, who was lying in an alley off West Market street, in a stupor. The patrol was called and he was taken to jail. This morning he was fined \$6.60.

All the fines will be paid it is thought. The total amount to be collected is \$33.

SPOKE SHARPLY.

Hon. R. W. Tayler Talked on an Alabama Election Contest.

The sensation of yesterday in the national house of representatives was the speech of Hon. R. W. Tayler, of this district. An Alabama election contest was being considered, and as chairman of the committee on elections he spoke at some length. In arraigining some of the leaders who had been prominent in the events under discussion Mr. Tayler did not mince his words. He denounced them as individuals and spoke in the most scathing terms at his command, saying that one was "a confessed liar, an admitted mercenary willing to sell himself to the highest bidder."

"At the close of his main speech Mr. Tayler engaged in a running debate with several Democrats, and acquitted himself with great credit," says one correspondent.

Raided a Gang.

Officer Terrence last evening raided a gang of young boys who were making life a burden for the residents at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets.

The people have been complaining about the noise for some time, and if it continues arrests will be made.

No Meeting Yesterday.

Because of slim attendance the Hospital association held no meeting yesterday, as was intended. Another meeting has been called for next Tuesday evening at the same place, when it is thought enough members will be present to elect officers.

Increased Shipments.

A large amount of freight was handled at the freight depot yesterday. More than a dozen cars were sent out from the outbound platform. Business was brisk today.

Your Chance Is RIGHT NOW

To secure a pair of BOOTS, SHOES or SLIPPERS at about 1-4 to 1-2 less than their real value.

Invoicing just over and all odds and ends are thrown on the bargain table to be sold at a very low price to the first lucky person who happens on 'em.

We'll save you good hard cash if, before buying footwear, you will take a look at our stock.

J. R. WARNER & CO.,

IN THE DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! *Sexine Pills*

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into lunacy, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

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Novelties. All work
absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.
The largest bonafide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.
HARRY PALMER, Manager.

LOCAL BREVITIES.
G. A. Weeger, of Oakdale, Pa., last evening was a guest of Councilman Olnhausen.
The street force today were cutting ice in West Market street and cleaning crossings.
Cleveland and Pittsburg workmen put in a new switch near the Specialty this afternoon.
John S. Goodwin left last evening for Columbus to attend the Republican State League.
This morning in Sixth street a street car ran over and killed a valuable dog owned by Joseph F. Manor.
The tank at the light plant was completed today, and the company expect to have it in use before March 1.
Mrs. J. M. Manor will entertain a number of lady friends at her home in Seventh street Thursday afternoon.
The pay car passed through the city today with the January pay. The car is making exceptionally good time this trip.
Alice Pierce, of this city, has sold the Albert Pierce lot 824, the consideration as recorded in Lisbon being "love and affection."
S. R. Dixon denies the report that he is a candidate for street commissioner, and says he has no aspiration for political honors.
Mrs. Frances Peters, mother of Mrs. C. L. Gray, is ill at their home in Bradshaw addition with rheumatism. She is confined to her room.
The case of Mrs. Phoebe Ellis to gain possession of the property left by her husband, Edward Ellis, will be heard in court in Trenton this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pilgrim, of Broadway, left today for Pittsburg where they visited their daughter who is ill at the home of a relative.
Henry and Miss Flora Joseph left today for Sandusky where they were called by the death of an uncle. The funeral will take place tomorrow.
The slush in East Market street was washed away this afternoon by the firemen who used a large hose. Only a little time was required to clean the street.
There are but 51 shares to be taken to make the improvement of Columbian Park assured, and the projectors are certain that it will be subscribed in a few days.
A farmer, who lives in Virginia, while driving to this place along the beach road below the flint mill this morning, had his vehicle badly damaged by his horse running away.
Reverend Salmon is still conducting revival services at the Second M. E. church, and is meeting with marvelous success. More than 100 conversions have been made. The meeting last night was a wonderful one.
The Cleveland and Pittsburg company have a large force of men at work sawing ice in Twin Lake, near Ravenna. The ice will be stored in Wells-ville, and it is expected about 900 tons will be shipped to that place.
Infirmary Director McBride was in the city yesterday and a number of destitute cases were investigated. Arrangements were made to care for one family, while it was decided to send the Long Reach family home if they would go.
Charles H. Pickerell and Miss Emma McMahon, of Meigs county, near Pomeroy, were married in Clerk Hanley's office this morning by Squire Hill. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Pickerell took in the sights of the city and left on the noon train for a short visit with friends in Freeport, Pa.
County commissioners are to be brought under the watchful eye of prosecuting attorneys by the bill of Senator Brorin, and when it is believed that the commissioners have not used good judgment in the expenditure of public money the prosecuting attorney is to bring suit to recover what has been used.
It is announced that President Mahon, of the street railway men's union, will come here from Detroit one week from tomorrow night, and will address the union workmen of the city on the subject of "Labor Unions." The place of meeting has not yet been announced. The meeting will be one of the largest ever held in the city.

JUDGE NOT SCARED.

Woodward's Reply to a Threatening Letter.

EVIDENCE IN THE MARTIN TRIAL.

More Witnesses Testify That the Strikers Were Not Armed—A Chief of Police a Witness For the Prosecution—More Stories of the Shooting.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—Another sensation was sprung on the auditors of the Martin trial when Judge Woodward announced that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with harm unless certain things were done.

The judge said: "The man who wrote this will probably hear what I have to say, and I want to tell him he is a scoundrel and a coward, and that no such dishonorable means will in any way affect my judgment. Cowardice and personal fear are not a characteristic of the race from which I come."

Before the hearing of evidence was resumed, the judge sustained the defense and ruled out that part of the testimony of John Costello relating to his conversation with Deputy Hess, in which the latter threatened to shoot him because he protested against the shooting of the strikers.

Evan Jones, chief of police of West Hazleton, testified that the police reached West Hazleton on the afternoon of the shooting and there met the sheriff and the deputies. They carried a flag and talked loud, but they had no arms and made no disturbance of any kind.

John Lynch testified that he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived and that they were unarmed and orderly. The sheriff told some of the spectators that they had better get out of the way, as there was liable to be trouble if the strikers did not disperse. The witness pointed out 14 deputies and the sheriff.

The witness said Deputy Manley had struck him with a gun as he was moving off the street and that another man had also been struck. He heard several threats against the strikers.

Herman Pottunger of Hazleton said that while he was at West Hazleton on the day of the shooting Deputy Henry Deihl threatened to "blow my brains out if I did not get off the road."

The witness pointed out five deputies. One deputy said "I bet I drop six of them when I get over there."

The cross-examination was severe, but it did not affect Pottunger's story. The cross-examination of Pottunger was resumed, and he was asked if he did not tell Benjamin Morris that he did not know much about the case, but that he was getting a—d well paid for it, showing him at the same time a roll of money. Pottunger denied this.

John Fortschek, who required an interpreter, said that he was at West Hazleton with the strikers and saw the sheriff threaten to shoot down several men. He stated that the strikers had no clubs or weapons of any kind, that one of the deputies pulled down the American flag and tore it. At Lattimer the witness saw no disturbance and that almost as soon as the strikers halted a shot was fired and then came the volley. The firing continued about five minutes, he said. On cross-examination he said he did not see much of what happened, as he was badly frightened and the bullets were whizzing about his head. He said Chief of the Coal and Iron Police Hampton was the man who tore the flag at West Hazleton.

Waldo Perkorski told how the deputies had struck one of the strikers at West Hazleton with a gun, cutting his head badly. The man, he said, was doing nothing. None of the strikers had any weapons and all were quite peaceable.

"At Lattimer," said the witness, "the sheriff stopped us and said nobody can go to Lattimer. Then some of the men pushed forward and the sheriff pulled a man to the side of the road and pointed his revolver. The man pushed the revolver away and ran. The sheriff snapped his revolver twice. The third time it exploded. I cannot say whether or not he shot anybody. As soon as he shot the deputies commenced shooting and everybody ran. I was among the last and the deputies fired at us while we were running. The firing lasted about five minutes."

EX-GOVERNOR BOIES SPOKE.

A Redeemable Government Currency Bill Platform For Democracy.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Feb. 9.—Ex-Governor Horace Boies made an address on the financial question here last night. It was his first utterance on the subject since the publication of the widely-quoted letters, in which he denied the sacred and irrevocable nature of party platforms and insisted that the battle for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, having been fought under the most favorable circumstances and the demand defeated at the polls, the Democratic party should abandon the financial plank of 1896 and endeavor to rally on new ground.

His speech embodied a plan for a redeemable government currency, upon which he thinks all Democrats should be able to agree.

U. S. MARINES LANDED.

Nicaraguan Government Troops Bombarded the Insurgents' Position.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Captain Leutz, in command of the Alert, has cabled the navy department that he has landed marines at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution has broken out.

AS the government forces had given notice of their intention to bombard the town, he had taken on the Alert all of the women and children who cared for refuge. The bombardment occurred and in the end the rebels were driven out of town, which was entered and taken possession of by the government troops. The rebels retreated towards the interior of the country.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN'S PLATFORM

The New Indiana Man Evidently Don't Like Hanna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Charles S. Hernley, a lawyer, of New Castle, has been elected chairman of the Republican state committee for two years. Mr. Hernley announces his platform as follows:

"The Republicans of Indiana must no longer be under the guardianship of an Ohio boss; the campaign in Indiana must be made on the sound money issue; General Harrison will be invited to return to the councils of the party and will be invited to sound the 'key note' for the coming campaign."

Another Spanish Cruiser Coming.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Spanish government has decided to send the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo to Havana and thence to New York.

General Blanco's Movements.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—General Pando has arrived here. Captain General Blanco went to Sagua and probably to Santa Clara.

The Weather.

Threatening, with rain this afternoon; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Some of the Happenings of the Whole World Given Briefly.

NASHVILLE—Jim Drake, a negro, who attempted an outrage on Miss Stevenson, was fatally wounded by her brother while in possession of the officers.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The state senate has adopted a resolution for a committee to prepare an address in reply to the speech of Senator Lindsay at Washington.

CHICAGO—Edward Hodgeman, the absconding treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades council, has been arrested on his way to Klondike. He was short nearly \$25,000.

NEW YORK—The Fabre line steamer Burgundia brought to port 16 seamen, who were rescued in mid-ocean from their sinking craft, the Norwegian bark B. D. Metcalf, from Savannah for Hamburg.

NANAIMO—The steamer Noyce has arrived here from Skaguay. She has 25 disgusted passengers aboard, tired of the country after their first experience, and severely denouncing the Klondike rush. The treasure on board was \$109,000.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Martha Place, who murdered her stepdaughter and tried to kill her husband, and then tried suicide because he refused to support her adopted son, has been charged with murder and attempted murder. She made a maniacal fight to escape from the hospital and was sent to jail.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 91@92c; No. 2 red, 90@91c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35@36c; No. 2 shelled, 32@33c; high mixed shelled, 31@32c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 30@30c; extra No. 3 white, 28@29c; light mixed, 27@28c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.00@10.25; No. 2, \$8.00@8.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$7.00@7.50; packing, \$5.50@6.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.25@6.50; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 55@56c per pair; small, 40@45c; large old chickens, 60@65c per pair; small, 40@50c; ducks, 50@75c per pair; turkeys, 10@11c per pound; geese, 9c@11.5c per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 11@12c per pound; old chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 13@15c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23c; extra creamery, 22@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 17@18c; country roll, 13@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 10@10c; Ohio, full cream, September, 9@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13@14c; Limburger, new, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 12@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 17@18c; in a jobbing way, 16@20c; storage eggs, 15@16c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, about 40 cars on sale; market steady on best grades, while common and medium grades are firm; prices shade higher, especially on good, fat cows; today supply light, market steady. We quote: Prime, \$4.90@5.00; choice, \$4.75@4.85; good, \$4.60@4.70; tidy, \$4.45@4.60; fair, \$4.00@4.30; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.35; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@4.00; bologna cows, \$8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, \$35.00@50.00; common to fair, \$15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts were fair on Monday, about 35 cars on sale; market fairly active on best grades; Yorkers and pigs steady; today supply about 8 cars, mostly pigs and lightweights, while good hogs are scarce. We quote: Prime medium weights, \$4.20@4.25; heavy Yorkers, \$4.10@4.15; heavy hogs, \$4.05@4.10; light Yorkers, \$4.00@4.05; pigs, \$3.75@3.95; good roughs, \$3.25@3.65; common to fair roughs, \$2.50@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, about 12 cars on sale; market active; prices 10c higher on sheep and steady on lambs; supply today fair, market slow; 10c lower than yesterday. We quote prices: Choice sheep, \$47.00@4.80; good, \$4.50@4.65; fair, \$4.10@4.40; common, \$3.90@3.95. Lambs—Choice, \$5.70@5.80; common to good, \$4.60@5.65; veal calves, \$6.75@7.25; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.

HOGS—Market active and strong at \$3.25@4.05.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@4.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.75@4.65. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.90.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, \$1.04.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 36c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 30c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10c@11c per pound dressed weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, \$1.50@4.75; lambs, \$5.00@6.15.

HOGS—Market higher at \$4.25@4.30.

The Society of the Rejected.

In one of the western cities a lot of men have formed an organization, the only condition to membership to which being the fact that the candidate's matrimonial advances have been rejected by a woman. From all that can be learned regarding the inside proceedings it is believed that the members do not indulge in sighs and tears and all the old time evidences of heartbreak. On the contrary, it is understood that they have what may be termed a riproaring good time. Their ritual, if it may be so designated, prescribes frequent mutual congratulations and hearty assurances of future happiness and fond wishes for continued freedom. This doesn't seem quite the right thing under the depressing circumstances, but it is a fact that the club appears to enjoy it. It is even said that they get a good deal of pleasure out of following, as it were, the existence of the individual women who have rejected one or more of them. They eagerly watch for gains in avoirdupois and for wrinkles and for rumors of bad temper. One of the choicest possessions of the society is a photograph of a one time haughty sylph who now weighs 283 pounds and has nine red haired children.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ready For de Mardi Gras.

De merry king am comin.
He am sailin on de seas.
Hoist de purple, green an yellor,
Fling de banners to de breeze.
Tell de grand dukes dat he's comin
'Cross de briny ocean blue,
Dat he boeuf gras hm included
In de royal retinue.

Decorate de stately palace
Wid de purple an de green;
Twine de yellor roun de columns,
Set a throne up fo' de queen.
De royal cutter's comin,
Dat's de message dat I bring.
Hurry up an sweep de streets
An git ready fo' de king.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TOWNSHIP CLERK.

J. N. HANLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR MAYOR.

E. A. STEVENSON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
Your vote and influence solicited.

SMITH & PHILLIPS



PHILLIPS

HILL'S Weekly Sale List.

Three lots at the head of Lincoln avenue.
A good home in Bradshaw avenue, cheap.
A house and lot central Fourth street. A 46 acre farm, all tillable, good house and barn, young orchard, horses, wagons, farming implements included, 6 miles from city. Terms easy, price low. Will trade for city property. Enquire of
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DENTIST,
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DIAMOND.

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MOWLS & RIDDLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM
\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest
Full particulars at the
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ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIEW



To Suit All Eyes.

That's the way we have glasses. There are no two eyes alike. Even your eyes are not alike. That's why you should get your glasses here, because we are so particular. Glasses fitted here, look good, feel good and make you see good. They are good because we sell only good glasses. "Cash or credit."

WADE, The Jeweler.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON,
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Capital, - - - \$100,000
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Dr. Geo. D. Arnum,
Surgeon Dentist,
Specialties: Syndicate Bldg.,
Crown and Bridge Work,
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DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis, and All Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

BAIRD & SON, Druggists East End.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.
The largest bonafide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.
HARRY PALMER, Manager.

LOCAL BREVITIES.
G. A. Weeger, of Oakdale, Pa., last evening was a guest of Councilman Olnhausen.

The street force today were cutting ice in West Market street and cleaning crossings.

Cleveland and Pittsburg workmen put in a new switch near the Specialty this afternoon.

John S. Goodwin left last evening for Columbus to attend the Republican State League.

This morning in Sixth street a street car ran over and killed a valuable dog owned by Joseph F. Manor.

The tank at the light plant was completed today, and the company expect to have it in use before March 1.

Mrs. J. M. Manor will entertain a number of lady friends at her home in Seventh street Thursday afternoon.

The pay car passed through the city today with the January pay. The car is making exceptionally good time this trip.

Alice Pierce, of this city, has sold the Albert Pierce lot 824, the consideration as recorded in Lisbon being "love and affection."

S. R. Dixon denies the report that he is a candidate for street commissioner, and says he has no aspiration for political honors.

Mrs. Frances Peters, mother of Mrs. C. L. Gray, is ill at their home in Bradshaw addition with rheumatism. She is confined to her room.

The case of Mrs. Phoebe Ellis to gain possession of the property left by her husband, Edward Ellis, will be heard in court in Trenton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pilgrim, of Broadway, left today for Pittsburg where they visited their daughter who is ill at the home of a relative.

Henry and Miss Flora Joseph left today for Sandusky where they were called by the death of an uncle. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

The slush in East Market street was washed away this afternoon by the firemen who used a large hose. Only a little time was required to clean the street.

There are but 51 shares to be taken to make the improvement of Columbian Park assured, and the projectors are certain that it will be subscribed in a few days.

A farmer, who lives in Virginia, while driving to this place along the beach road below the flint mill this morning, had his vehicle badly damaged by his horse running away.

Reverend Salmon is still conducting revival services at the Second M. E. church, and is meeting with marvelous success. More than 100 conversions have been made. The meeting last night was a wonderful one.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg company have a large force of men at work sawing ice in Twin Lake, near Ravenna. The ice will be stored in Wells-ville, and it is expected about 900 tons will be shipped to that place.

Infirmity Director McBride was in the city yesterday and a number of destitute cases were investigated. Arrangements were made to care for one family, while it was decided to send the Long Reach family home if they would go.

Charles H. Pickerell and Miss Emma McMahon, of Meigs county, near Pomeroy, were married in Clerk Hanley's office this morning by Squire Hill. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Pickerell took in the sights of the city and left on the noon train for a short visit with friends in Freeport, Pa.

County commissioners are to be brought under the watchful eye of prosecuting attorneys by the bill of Senator Brorein, and when it is believed that the commissioners have not used good judgment in the expenditure of public money the prosecuting attorney is to bring suit to recover what has been used.

It is announced that President Mahon, of the street railway men's union, will come here from Detroit one week from tomorrow night, and will address the union workmen of the city on the subject of "Labor Unions." The place of meeting has not yet been announced. The meeting will be one of the largest ever held in the city.

JUDGE NOT SCARED.

Woodward's Reply to a Threatening Letter.

EVIDENCE IN THE MARTIN TRIAL.

More Witnesses Testify That the Strikers Were Not Armed—A Chief of Police a Witness For the Prosecution—More Stories of the Shooting.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—Another sensation was sprung on the auditors of the Martin trial when Judge Woodward announced that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with harm unless certain things were done.

The judge said: "The man who wrote this will probably hear what I have to say, and I want to tell him he is a scoundrel and a coward, and that no such dishonorable means will in any way affect my judgment. Cowardice and personal fear are not a characteristic of the race from which I come."

Before the hearing of evidence was resumed, the judge sustained the defense and ruled out that part of the testimony of John Costello relating to his conversation with Deputy Hess, in which the latter threatened to shoot him because he protested against the shooting of the strikers.

Evan Jones, chief of police of West Hazleton, testified that the bullet reached West Hazleton on the afternoon of the shooting and there met the sheriff and the deputies. They carried a flag and talked loud, but they had no arms and made no disturbance of any kind.

John Lynch testified that he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived and that they were unarmed and orderly. The sheriff told some of the spectators that they had better get out of the way, as there was liable to be trouble if the strikers did not disperse. The witness pointed out 14 deputies and the sheriff.

The witness said Deputy Manley had struck him with a gun as he was moving off the street and that another man had also been struck. He heard several threats against the strikers.

Herman Pottunger of Hazleton said that while he was at West Hazleton on the day of the shooting Deputy Henry Deihl threatened to "blow my brains out if I did not get off the road."

The witness pointed out five deputies. One deputy said "I bet I drop six of them when I get over there."

The cross-examination was severe, but it did not affect Pottunger's story.

The cross-examination of Pottunger was resumed, and he was asked if he did not tell Benjamin Morris that he did not know much about the case, but that he was getting d—d well paid for it, showing him at the same time a roll of money. Pottunger denied this.

John Fortschek, who required an interpreter, said that he was at West Hazleton with the strikers and saw the sheriff threaten to shoot down several men. He stated that the strikers had no clubs or weapons of any kind, that one of the deputies pulled down the American flag and tore it.

At Lattimer the witness saw no disturbance and that almost as soon as the strikers halted a shot was fired and then came the volley. The firing continued about five minutes, he said. On cross-examination he said he did not see much of what happened, as he was badly frightened and the bullets were whizzing about his head. He said Chief of the Coal and Iron Police Hampton was the man who tore the flag at West Hazleton.

Waldo Perkorski told how the deputies had struck one of the strikers at West Hazleton with a gun, cutting his head badly. The man, he said, was doing nothing. None of the strikers had any weapons and all were quite peaceable.

"At Lattimer," said the witness, "the sheriff stopped us and said nobody can go to Lattimer. Then some of the men pushed forward and the sheriff pulled a man to the side of the road and pointed his revolver. The man pushed the revolver away and ran. The sheriff snapped his revolver twice. The third time it exploded. I cannot say whether or not he shot anybody. As soon as he shot the deputies commenced shooting and everybody ran. I was among the last and the deputies fired at us while we were running. The firing lasted about five minutes."

EX-GOVERNOR BOIES SPOKE.

A Redeemable Government Currency Bill Platform For Democracy.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Feb. 9.—Ex-Governor Horace Boies made an address on the financial question here last night. It was his first utterance on the subject since the publication of the widely-quoted letters, in which he denied the sacred and irrevocable nature of party platforms and insisted that the battle for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, having been fought under the most favorable circumstances and the demand defeated at the polls, the Democratic party should abandon the financial plank of 1896 and endeavor to rally on new ground.

His speech embodied a plan for a redeemable government currency, upon which he thinks all Democrats should be able to agree.

U. S. MARINES LANDED.

Nicaraguan Government Troops Bombarded the Insurgents' Position.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Captain Leutz, in command of the Alert, has cabled the navy department that he has landed marines at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution has broken out.

AS the government forces had given notice of their intention to bombard the town, he had taken on the Alert all of the women and children who cared for refuge. The bombardment occurred and in the end the rebels were driven out of town, which was entered and taken possession of by the government troops. The rebels retreated towards the interior of the country.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN'S PLATFORM

The New Indiana Man Evidently Don't Like Hanna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Charles S. Hernley, a lawyer, of New Castle, has been elected chairman of the Republican state committee for two years. Mr. Hernley announces his platform as follows:

"The Republicans of Indiana must no longer be under the guardianship of an Ohio boss; the campaign in Indiana must be made on the sound money issue; General Harrison will be invited to return to the councils of the party and will be invited to sound the 'key note' for the coming campaign."

Another Spanish Cruiser Coming.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Spanish government has decided to send the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo to Havana and thence to New York.

General Blanco's Movements.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—General Pando has arrived here. Captain General Blanco went to Sagua and probably to Santa Clara.

The Weather.

Threatening, with rain this afternoon; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Some of the Happenings of the Whole World Given Briefly.

NASHVILLE—Jim Drake, a negro, who attempted an outrage on Miss Stevenson, was fatally wounded by her brother while in possession of the officers.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The state senate has adopted a resolution for a committee to prepare an address in reply to the speech of Senator Lindsay at Washington.

CHICAGO—Edward Hodgeman, the absconding treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades council, has been arrested on his way to Klondike. He was short nearly \$25,000.

NEW YORK—The Fabre line steamer Burgundia brought to port 16 seamen, who were rescued in mid-ocean from their sinking craft, the Norwegian bark B. D. Metcalf, from Savannah for Hamburg.

NANAIMO—The steamer Noyce has arrived here from Skaguay. She has 25 disgusted passengers aboard, tired of the country after their first experience, and severely denouncing the Klondike rush. The treasure on board was \$100,000.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Martha Place, who murdered her stepdaughter and tried to kill her husband, and then tried suicide because he refused to support her adopted son, has been charged with murder and attempted murder. She made a maniacal fight to escape from the hospital and was sent to jail.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 91@92; No. 2 red, 90@91c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35½@36c; No. 2 shelled, 32½@33c; high mixed shelled, 31@32c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; extra No. 3 white, 29@29½c; light mixed, 27½@28c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.00@10.25; No. 2, \$8.00@8.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$7.00@7.50; packing, \$5.50@6.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.25@6.50; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 55@56c per pair; small, 40@45c; large old chickens, 60@65c per pair; small, 40@50c; ducks, 50@75c per pair; turkeys, 10@11c per pound; geese, 90c@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 11@12c per pound; old chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 13@15c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23c; extra creamery, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 17@18c; country roll, 12@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 10@10½c; Ohio, full cream, September, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13½@14c; Limburger, new, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 17@18c; in a jobbing way, 19@20c; storage eggs, 15@16c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, about 40 cars on sale; market steady on best grades, while common and medium grades are firm; prices shade higher, especially on good, fat cows; today supply light, market steady. We quote: Prime, \$4.90@5.00; choice, \$4.75@4.85; good, \$4.60@4.70; tidy, \$4.45@4.60; fair, \$4.00@4.30; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.35; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@4.00; bologna cows, \$8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, \$35.00@50.00; common to fair, \$15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts were fair on Monday, about 35 cars on sale; market fairly active on best grades; Yorkers and pigs steady; today supply about 8 cars, mostly pigs and lightweights, while good hogs are scarce. We quote: Prime medium weights, \$4.20@4.25; heavy Yorkers, \$4.10@4.15; heavy hogs, \$4.05@4.10; light Yorkers, \$4.00@4.05; pigs, \$3.75@3.95; good roughs, \$3.25@3.65; common to fair roughs, \$2.50@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, about 12 cars on sale; market active; prices 10c higher on sheep and steady on lambs; supply today fair, market slow; 10c lower than yesterday. We quote prices: Choice sheep, \$4.70@4.80; good, \$4.50@4.65; fair, \$4.10@4.40; common, \$3.90@3.95. Lambs—Choice, \$5.70@5.80; common to good, \$4.00@5.65; veal calves, \$6.75@7.25; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.

HOGS—Market active and strong at \$3.25@4.05.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@4.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.75@4.65. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.90.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, \$1.04.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 36½c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 30c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10½@11c per pound dressed weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, \$3.50@4.75; lambs, \$5.00@6.15.

HOGS—Market higher at \$4.25@4.50.

The Society of the Rejected.
In one of the western cities a lot of men have formed an organization, the only condition to membership to which being the fact that the candidate's matrimonial advances have been rejected by a woman. From all that can be learned regarding the inside proceedings it is believed that the members do not indulge in sighs and tears and all the old time evidences of heartbreak. On the contrary, it is understood that they have what may be termed a riproaring good time. Their ritual, if it may be so designated, prescribes frequent mutual congratulations and hearty assurances of future happiness and fond wishes for continued freedom. This doesn't seem quite the right thing under the depressing circumstances, but it is a fact that the club appears to enjoy it. It is even said that they get a good deal of pleasure out of following, as it were, the existence of the individual women who have rejected one or more of them. They eagerly watch for gains in avoirdupois and for wrinkles and for rumors of bad temper. One of the choicest possessions of the society is a photograph of a one time haughty sylph who now weighs 283 pounds and has nine red haired children.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

... Ready For de Mardi Gras.
De merry king am comin.
He am sailin on de seas.
Hoist de purple, green an yaller,
Fling de banners to de breeze.
Tell de grand dukes dat he's comin
'Cross de briny ocean blue,
Dat he bouef gras him included
In de royal retinue.

Decorate de stately palace
Wid de purple an de green;
Twine de yaller roun de columns,
Set a throne up fo' de queen.
De royal cutter's comin,
Dat's de message dat I bring.
Hurry up an sweep de streets
An eit ready fo' de king.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TOWNSHIP CLERK.

J. N. HANLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR MAYOR.

E. A. STEVENSON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
Your vote and influence solicited.

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Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. For Stipation Cured, 25 cents for one month's treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. R. FELL & CO. Cleveland, O.

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